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President Aims to Limit Session to Neutrality; Dominions Expand Aid

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 15, 1939

Roosevelt Plans No Profiteering Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated strongly today that he hoped to limit legislation at the special session of Congress to revision of the Neutrality Law.

Asked at his press conference whether he planned to request anti-profiteering legislation, he said he did not expect to. He told reporters also that he planned to make no request for a deficiency appropriation nor for war risk insurance legislation.

President pins hopes on short session: Page 2.

Australia Authorizes 20,000 Volunteers

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced today formation of an Australian War Cabinet which decided to raise immediately an initial volunteer force of 20,000 men for "service in Australia or overseas."

The Cabinet also decided to increase the current year's defense expenditure from £33,000,000 (Australian) to £45,000,000.

In addition to Mr. Menzies, the Cabinet includes William Hughes, Australian Prime Minister during the World War; R. G. Casey, Brigadier G. A. Street, Sir Henry Gullett, and Senator G. McLeavy.

New Zealand Pledges Aid to Britain

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP)—Finance Minister Walter Nash told Parliament today the Government had informed Great Britain the whole of New Zealand's surplus products and resources were at the disposal of the United Kingdom.

Three Eire Cabinet Members Shifted

DUBLIN (AP)—Three changes were announced last night in Eire's Cabinet. Sean Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce, was made Minister of Supplies. He was succeeded by Sean Macentee, heretofore Minister of Finance. Sean T. O'Kelly, Deputy Prime Minister, was made Minister of Finance, succeeding Mr. Macentee.

The Government also announced control of imports of newspapers and periodicals.

Paraguay Declares Its Neutrality

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—Paraguay formally declared its neutrality today in the European conflict.

Rome Recognizes Germany as Czech Ruler

ROME (AP)—Formal Italian recognition of German rule over Czechoslovakia appeared yesterday with publication of a royal decree eliminating the Italian Legation in Prague. A consulate general was established to replace the legation.

German Trade Mission Arrives in Brussels

BRUSSELS (AP)—A German mission arrived today to resume negotiations with the Belgian Government over maintaining trade in accord with treaties made before the outbreak of war. Germany has asked that such trade be continued.

Belgium is expected to send permanent commercial missions soon to Berlin, London, and Paris.

Hitler Extends Amnesty Decree to Civilians

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today extended his recent Army amnesty decree to include the civilian population. Monetary fines up to 1,000 marks ($250), prison, arrest, and penitentiary sentences not exceeding three months were canceled. Pending cases, if they do not involve sentences of greater than three months, also were dropped.

N. Y. Farmers Request Seed After Drought

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—A total of 15,877 New York State farmers whose hay seedings were ruined by drought have requested seed offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

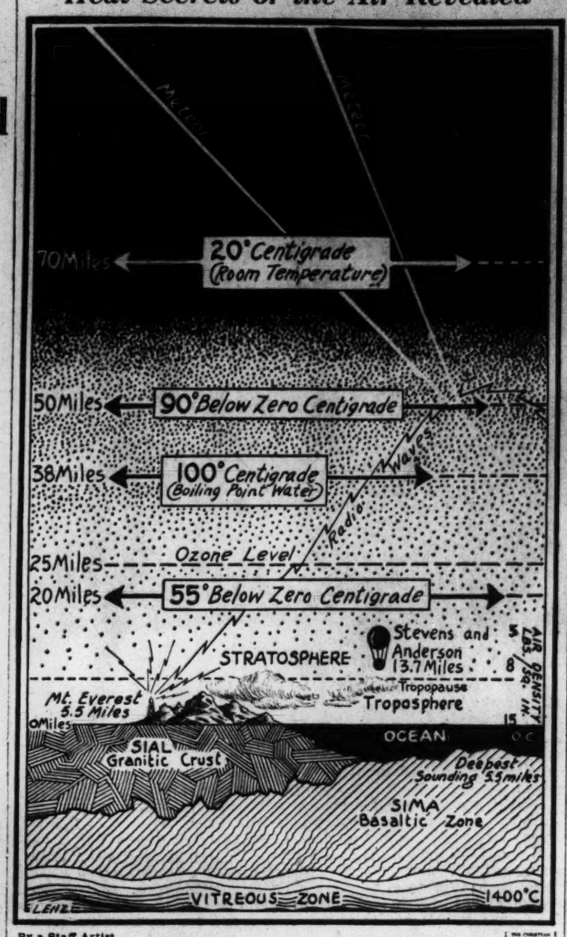
Earl A. Flansburgh, New York State executive officer of the agricultural conservation program, who announced the figure, said the hay crop was one of the hardest hit during the dry spell of two months ago.

Wallace Announces Cotton Quota Referendum

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today that his Department would hold a farmer referendum Dec. 9 on a proposal to invoke marketing quotas on the 1940 cotton crop. If approved, this would be the third consecutive year of marketing restrictions to keep surplus cotton off the market.

More than 2,000,000 farmers throughout the South and Far West will be eligible to vote. Quotas must be approved by two thirds of the growers voting before they may become effective.

Heat Secrets of the Air Revealed



By a Staff Artist

High Temperature Above Earth Recorded

Cross section of Earth from center of planet to the fringes of the atmosphere with the principal temperature zones plotted in at centers of greatest contrast.

Water Boiling Temperature Found 38 Miles Above Earth

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two regions of high temperature in the stratosphere have been found by Dr. Fred L. Whipple, Harvard astronomer who told the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics today that 38 miles above the earth's surface the air temperature is at the boiling point of water or about 100 degrees Centigrade, while at 70 miles the heat is 20 degrees Centigrade or ordinary room temperature.

Ordinarily the stratosphere is thought of as merely an extension of the cold expanse of thinning air extending above the six miles of climate breeding troposphere next to the earth. Balloon observations give no evidence that the temperature of the stratosphere is anything but icy cold and uniform at about 55 degrees below zero Centigrade.

However, studies made during the last 25 years disclose certain phenomena such as sound reflection, tidal conditions in the upper air, and visually traced meteor paths which have led some researchers to believe that the conditions observed could be explained only if there existed hot layers in the stratosphere.

Dr. Whipple's findings, achieved with a new type of "meteor speedometer" in use at Harvard Observatory during the past two years, introduces an entirely new approach, the most reliable yet found to the tangled problem. Direct evidence has been lacking and the theories have been subjected to much criticism.

The meteor speedometer is a simple arrangement of a revolving fan blade in front of a telescope-camera lens. When a meteor flashes down across the field, its fiery path is broken at measured intervals. This gives, of course, an indication of speed and deceleration. One such speedometer is located in Cambridge on Observatory Hill and the other is at Oak Ridge, Harvard, Mass. Both are trained on the same area of the sky and hence catching the meteor in two telescopes enables determination of distance, height and direction of motion.

Using his apparatus Dr. Whipple has been able to obtain very accurate measurements in the area about 30 to 60 miles above ground From figures on height, brightness, velocity and deceleration it is possible to derive very accurately the density of the air at the various heights; and from the density can be computed the temperature.

'Teeth' Sought In Federal Ban On Profiteers

New Deal prepares to ask Congress for power to curb excessive rise in prices.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—The Administration is preparing to put teeth into its anti-profiteering fight. Following on the heels of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold's declaration that outbreak of war makes "nation-wide policing of combinations in restraint of trade and the control of profiteering more important than ever," Frank Murphy, Attorney General, declared yesterday that new legislation is in prospect.

Observers watching development of New Deal philosophy in the emergency believe the new step may be deeply significant. Government centralization is apt to intensify in war, or war emergencies, and the proposed Federal authority to curb profiteering may linger, long after the war clouds have passed, leaving the Federal Government with still further permanent power to guide and direct national economy.

Distinction Made

The declarations by the two highest ranking legal authorities of the Administration follow earlier statements by President Roosevelt that he is watching profiteering, and by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, defending higher prices in wholesale farm commodities. The Administration is obviously making a distinction between wholesale farm commodities whose prices are believed to be still too low, and gouging in certain retail outlets, and in some manufactured goods. Now it is revealed that the Justice Department already has formulated legislation to bar profiteering, particularly in the necessities of life.

Lever Act as Model

The legislation, Mr. Murphy explained, would be patterned after the World War Lever Act, known as the food-control law. This was held unconstitutional ultimately by the Supreme Court as an unwarranted delegation of power by Congress to the Executive. The unconstitutional feature would be avoided in the revised form, under present plans. Instead of a blanket delegation of authority, Congress would be asked to indicate restrictions within which the President might act—"within a certain lane."

The Murphy statement clears up ambiguities in Mr. Wallace's earlier comment that action would be referred to the Justice Department under the anti-trust laws.

Mr. Murphy said in part: "The object of the proposed legislation is to keep commodity and food prices normal, to prevent profiteering and gouging, especially in the necessities of life. We should have these laws carry a yardstick, or measure by which it could be determined, whether a practice is reasonable or unreasonable. They should be as free from vagueness as possible so one would know whether he was violating the statutes."

Germans Cross All Rivers Poles Need for Defense; Polish Slice for Russia?

Whole Soviet position uncertain—Complete partition of Eastern Europe talked.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (AP) — Soviet Russia and Japan were reported to have reached an "armistice"today in their undeclared war on the Manchukuo-Mongolian Border.

Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo and Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff were said to have agreed upon an "immediate cessation of hostilities" in a four-hour conference.

They will meet again tomorrow, after which a communiqué will be issued, it was added.

Some observers expected the move to lead to the signing of a nonaggression pact between Soviet Russia and Japan.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15—What will Soviet Russia do?

This question—heightened by the Soviet movement of troops and the calling of millions of reserves—in perhaps the most important "external factor" in the war of 1939.

How soon the answer will emerge depends on the Kremlin's interpretation of the opportune moment.

But the conviction is growing that Russia may abandon its neutrality toward Poland and that the Soviets themselves may participate in a new partition of that country.

Immediately it must be stated that this opinion cannot be recorded without serious reservations. It represents, it is true, the consensus in official and semi-official circles. It is documented by the views expressed in informed quarters close to Russian movements.

Border Heavily Manned

It is documented, moreover, by reports from French sources in the past few days that the Soviets are recalling ships from British harbors. There also is the report that the Soviet's western frontier is being manned by from one to two million soldiers.

Associated Press reports from Moscow today disclosed that about 1,000,000 recruits under the regular annual draft were being called to the colors throughout the Soviet Union today, according to unofficial estimates.

The draft under the recently adopted universal military serv-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

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Charles Edison
Acting Secretary of the Navy

Drive on Warsaw from East seriously endangers armies—French gnaw away.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 15—While the Poles are disturbed by rumors, circulated from German sources, that Russia is about to take early action to occupy Southeastern Poland, where Ukrainians constitute a large element in the population, the Germans have crossed all the river barriers at which the Poles had counted on stabilizing their lines.

That the appearance of Germans east of the Vistula River is ominous for the ultimate security of Warsaw seems obvious. Warsaw, which, with Lwow is the focal point of Polish resistance, still holds out. Its fall would make the position of large Polish forces on both sides of the Vistula very difficult, for like Lwow it is an important railway junction. Lwow commands the railway link with Rumania. On it the Poles depend for their only outside help.

Threat in East

German forces northeast of Warsaw after crossing the River Bug have moved quickly southward and are now apparently due east of Warsaw. Polish communiqués have reported fighting along the line between Kaluszyn and Lukow. Apparently as part of a wide enveloping operation, which German strategists always favor, another German Army crossed the Vistula near Annapol threatening Lublin and suggesting the possibility of joining forces east of Warsaw. Germans have crossed the San River in South Poland and are approaching Lwow, which is the chief city of Eastern Galicia.

Polish sources report repulse of the raid of a motorized unit against Lwow, and also the bombardment of the city by German heavy artillery. Poles also report that a German mechanized unit occupied Zamosc, located roughly midway between Lublin and Lwow. Still another German offensive has been launched in Northeastern Poland, the latest Polish communiqué reporting that German troops are in the outskirts of Bialystok and Bielsk.

Kremenetz Bombarded

German aviation is carrying the war to the extreme eastern part of Poland, bombarding Kremenetz where the Polish Foreign Ministry and foreign embassies are now located. A severe battle, according to both German and Polish sources, is raging in the neighborhood of Kutno and Lodz. Germans claiming to have captured 60,000 prisoners. Polish lines apparently still hold around Modlin and North Warsaw.

How serious is the threat to Warsaw and the main Polish armies through the southward penetration of German forces which apparently cut railways linking Warsaw with Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk cannot be determined for certain because it is not clear whether large German forces are operating in this region or whether it is merely a case of a motorized raid.

On the Western Front

The situation in the Western Front does not change greatly. Day by day the French are biting slowly and methodically into advanced works of Germany's Siegfried Line, while Germans thus far apparently maintain a consistently defensive attitude. The sole German counter-offensive near Sierck has been entirely liquidated and no German troops remain in French territory.

A French communiqué yesterday evening for the first time men-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Roosevelt Pushes Sphere at Sea As 'Far as Required'

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—President Roosevelt today defined the territorial waters of the United States, over which the Nation exercises the prerogatives of sovereignty, as being as far out as our interests require them to go.

When a reporter asked: "Does that reach to the Rhine?" the President answered that he was talking about salt water. Asked about the rights of neutrals under international law in a blockade, the President recommended that reporters look up the Civil War position of the United States—of the North—in applying its blockade against shipments from Europe intended for the South. The question of blockade, he summarized realistically, depends on the efficiency of the blockade.

These remarks all indicate the flexibility of current American policy in its relations with the belligerent sides. First, it is plainly intimated that the United States patrol of American waters, extending in intention from Newfoundland to South America, will operate on the theory that these waters are within the Nation's "sphere of influence," so to speak, and that if necessary they will be interpreted somewhat as territorial waters.

Warning to Belligerents

A literal extension of territorial waters several hundred miles out to sea probably was not intended by the President, for that might involve future complications. But Mr. Roosevelt was plainly warning belligerents from attempting "funny business" within the area of American patrol. If ships were torpedoed within this general zone, or if they were searched or seized there, the President's warning might be followed by sterner measures.

Second Mr. Roosevelt's statement about blockade was the other side of the picture: it was a recognition that in wartime neutrals have little recourse against an effective blockade. His recollection

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Canada Makes Plans to Feed Allies in War

OTTAWA, Sept. 15 (AP)—Canada's newly-formed Agricultural Supplies Committee, set up since the Dominion's declaration of war on Germany Sept. 10, already is laying the groundwork for meeting requests for foodstuffs from Great Britain and France.

Although it is understood no requests have been received as yet, they are expected soon. The committee, therefore, will have to map means of meeting these orders as well as providing for normal needs of the home market under wartime conditions.

As a result of the war, the British market for Canadian cheese, apples, and bacon has slumped severely. Normally half of Canada's apple crop (75 per cent of the Nova Scotia crop) goes to Britain, and substitute ways of disposing of this year's large crop are being studied.

The decline in British exchange in terms of Canadian dollars, after retail prices were pegged at the present low level by the British Government, and the fact that marine insurance has been boosted combined to throw both the cheese and bacon markets out of gear.

British Movies Reopen in Daytime

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—London's West End, the British Broadway—regained a little of its war-lost gaiety today with the reopening of movies for daytime shows.

But even though the familiar bright lights flashed until dusk there was a reminder that it was wartime in watchers and air raid squads standing by at each theater.

In the event of raids, the management would announce the situation from the stage. Those who wanted their money's worth could remain—at their own risk.

Chicago Hopes Way Is Found To End Absentee Race Bets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Federal indictments here have opened the way for what many believe to be the possible eventual smashing of one of the nation's most lucrative—to all but the customers—industries, horse racing betting away from the tracks. The effect of the indictments is to charge the process of "making books" is a lottery.

A federal grand jury, investigating the affairs of M. L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher and operator of a nation-wide race bookmakers information service, had previously set the stage in a presentment urging that charters of the Annenberg racing service, called the Nationwide News Service, and its subsidiaries, be revoked in all States in which they are incorporated.

The jury, which had been considering action on the basis of the anti-monopoly laws, declared that actually the Annenberg news service did constitute a monopoly, but explained that no indictment on this charge was returned because gambling is illegal and the anti-trust laws were not intended to provide a remedy for action connected with an illegal enterprise.

Now this same jury has returned more indictments, in two of which Mr. Annenberg and two others are charged with furthering a lottery. The Government claims that handbook betting constitutes a lottery because the "bookie" sells tickets on the promise to each purchaser or bettor that he has a chance to win a prize, depending on the outcome of a certain horse race.

Handbooks are illegal in Illinois, and in fact most everywhere else, but there is no federal law against them. The charge is based entirely on the lottery issue.

The federal attack in this form is unprecedented and was unexpected here.

Success of the Government's campaign in this direction would, it is believed, promptly put out of business thousands of bookies in Chicago alone. Local efforts to close these illegal establishments have been confused and frustrated by political controversy, and what has been charged as political connivance with a "gambling syndicate." Mayor Kelly tried to legalize them by city ordinance, but this was thrown out as unconstitutional.

Phone Company to Halt Gamblers' Wire Service

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Bell Telephone Company announces that service to handbook operators was being discontinued whenever the company learned specifically its equipment and lines were being used in gambling operations.

Down Maine With Popular Authors
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This Changing World

Senator Borah's Speech—Harking Back to American Neutrality in the Time of the Napoleonic Wars—Lessons From It

By H. B. Elliston

Last night, in company with half a dozen others, I listened to Senator Borah's radio speech on neutrality. We all noted the references to the neutrality laid down in Washington's time. The Idahoan seemed to regard the Washington system as a model. In fact, the implication came out of his historical approach that that neutrality insured American peace.

It may be interesting to note what really happened. I don't mean only for the purpose of checking the Senator. But because the situation in those far-off days, the days of the Napoleonic irruption, is analogous in many respects to the present Hitlerian irruption.

War in Europe broke out in 1793. Citizen Genêt soon after came to America for the purpose of commissioning privateers to war on British shipping. Here was a live danger that America might be drawn in. So Washington, sensing the danger, called his Cabinet together, and then issued his neutrality proclamation.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the proclamation said nothing about neutrality. Yet it was the first essay in planned neutrality in American history. Americans were urged to be impartial toward the belligerents. They were ordered not "to carry" (note that word) "to any of them those articles which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations." Recruiting was forbidden. Nor could American ships be fitted out and armed for use against the belligerents. They are the kind of restraints, you will notice, that still rule American thinking and much of America's present practice.

This was the proclamation bearing Washington's great name. Jefferson, however, wrote it, and it was to him, first, as Secretary of State under Washington, and then as third President, more than to any other man that the American experiment in neutrality was intrusted during the 22-year-old European war.

* * *

Now when a neutral begins to lay down self-denying ordinances in trying to keep out of war, belligerents are apt to impose more denials upon him. These generally take the form of interferences with the neutral's ordinary commerce. Warring nations think that without fear of reprisal they can take advantage of a nation which is thus seeking to keep out of war. This was the case after the 1793 neutrality went into effect. Even harmless American cargo ships were seized.

Accordingly Americans, still intent on keeping out, withdrew a little more out of the way of the belligerents. The first step, taken in 1794, was to lay a temporary embargo on all ships in American ports bound for foreign ports.

Then Jefferson put all trade on the embargo list—a move which was called "a grand experiment in pacifism." This was self-denial to the point of insulating America from the outside world. It was a self-denial that was too Spartan for the American people. The embargoes had to be repealed. Jefferson then changed his tack, and replaced the Embargo Act with a milder Non-Intercourse Act, under which trade was permitted to all countries except Great Britain and France.

This, of course, took America out again in the outside world of money-making commerce. And brought that commerce again into collision with the belligerents. Jefferson fumed like an American Mercutio, calling a plague on both their houses. So did the Americans in general. But these others, unlike the pacifist Jefferson, felt that war would have to replace neutrality. And so America, in 1812, was at last drawn in. War, "Mr. Madison's little war," was declared on Britain because it had "abandoned all respect for the neutral rights of the United States."

* * *

There are four conclusions to be drawn from that first essay in neutrality, and with the record above, they will fill in the lacunae left in the Borah speech. They are:

1. That a neutrality policy which ran the whole gamut of neutrality ideas did not insure America from keeping out of European conflict.
2. That neutrality was changed periodically in wartime without any suggestion arising that the changing was unneutral.
3. Cash and carry was at the heart of the Washington neutrality.
4. And arms weren't distinguished at all from materials.

Fifteenth Day of the War:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the Eastern front the German forces, allowing the Poles no breathing spell, have crossed the Vistula, Bug and San rivers that the Polish command had intended using as a defensible line to halt the German advance. While Warsaw is almost encircled, mechanized units are pushing rapidly forward toward the great industrial center of Lwow in the south, while Brest-Litovsk, the railway center on the edge of the Pripet marshes, has been entered by advance detachments. Railways, towns and villages throughout Poland are being unceasingly bombed.

On the Western front the forces were virtually stationary, a minor German counter-attack at Sierck, near the Luxemburg frontier, was reported to have been "liquidated."

Defense measures included the calling, in Britain, of the second group of conscripts under the draft act of last spring. Parliament, meanwhile, passed a bill for wartime control of employment.

New Zealand offered its full resources and supplies to the Allied Cause. Australia, under a strengthened cabinet planned a volunteer expeditionary force. Ireland reshuffled its cabinet on a defense basis.

Germany heard Field Marshal Göring's report that captured Polish munitions factories now were making bombs for German warplanes. The Reich planned to draw on the resources of the captured areas for important war supplies.

Russia called large numbers of reserves as diplomats attempted to interpret the possible course of Russian influence.

In Washington, state department officials expressed hope that more ships might be found to speed the return of Americans from Europe. Every freight steamer flying the American flag was asked to make quarters available to Americans at any European port of call.

At sea, the sinking of "a number" of German submarines was reported by British patrols. No new merchant sinkings were reported during the day.

Other War News: Pages 4, 5, and 6.

U. S. Is Cautioned Against Being Victim of Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15—America must steel itself against propaganda and emotionalism, if it is not to be moved to action "both unnecessary and fundamentally against its interests and traditions," Mark M. Jones, of Akron, Ohio, economist and manufacturer, warned a New Jersey meeting of the Society of Industrial Engineers here last night.

The European war is a Twentieth Century struggle "to decide who will wield the dominant power in Europe," he declared, asserting that the United States must recognize and adjust itself to the economic uncertainties that will press in from that conflict, if it is to hold to its resolve not to get into another war.

Domestic uncertainties prevail, Mr. Jones said, holding that "countless shackles" had lessened the "initiative, resiliency and resourcefulness" of the American private enterprise system; the supply of skilled mechanics was probably inadequate for any sudden or large increase in production, and that the nation's scale of living had declined at least 25 per cent from the level of 1929.

"After the enormous pyramid of administrative law which has been erected is reconsidered," he continued, "it is necessary that sanity be brought back into taxation. Taxes must be reconsidered in a fundamental way, if the United States is not to go the same way as Europe.

"The labor situation also will require drastic revision. American production and distribution cannot be conducted under a perpetual state similar to an armed truce, nor the decline in the standard of living be arrested, if government is to abandon its proper function of umpire and place its powers behind one party as has been done in the case of labor."

War Looms as Big Issue In Politics in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 15 (AP)—The always politically unpredictable Wisconsin promises that its candidates in next year's elections will be of one mind where war is concerned. Most folks here are opposed to America having any part of it.

Some Republicans say there are evidences that President Roosevelt's neutrality speech and the actions he has taken to document that position have at least slowed down the backswing of sentiment they claimed had been evident against some of the New Deal policies. They say they would be none too confident of holding Wisconsin for the Republican candidate if Mr. Roosevelt goes jousting for a third term.

On the Democratic side, it already appears that delegate tickets will be in the field for President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner, and Paul V. McNutt, the Security Administrator. For the Republicans, plans already are shaping up for a delegate drive for Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Thomas E. Dewey of New York, and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho still has plenty of adherents in Wisconsin, and delegates may be found running under his name.

Until and unless President Roosevelt gives the word that puts him positively into the race, Democrats say the contest is likely to be chiefly between Mr. Garner and Mr. McNutt. In this situation, however, Mr. McNutt appears to be regarded as something of a symbol for the President.

Talk of a liaison between the Progressives and the Democrats seems to have little likelihood of working out.

Rush of U. S. Citizens From Europe Slackening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Slackening of the crush of Americans speeding back from Europe to New York is coming within sight it is announced in shipping circles.

The steamship American Trader of the United States Line steamed from here this afternoon for London to aid in evacuation of Americans there and in French Channel ports. She ordinarily carries 80 passengers, but extra facilities have been provided so that she will carry about 130 persons.

Simultaneously, the Scanstates of the American Scantic Line left here today for Oslo, Norway, and other Scandinavian ports to aid in evacuation of Americans in that area. With an ordinary capacity of 80, the Scanstates will bring back about 180 Americans stranded by the war in Scandinavian ports, officials of the line said.

Many passengers of the President Monroe of the Arerican Presidents Line and the Statendam of the Holland-American Line which arrived here yesterday, filled the gaps caused by the shortage of seamen by serving in various capacities.

Ten students in tourist and third classes aboard the Statendam, which brought 1,641 passengers, waited on tables and received refunds of their passage money. Many women passengers in the cabin-class volunteered to serve afternoon tea to fellow travelers and others waited on table, while two worked in the purser's office.

Seamen and ship operators are scheduled to meet today to discuss union demands for bonuses and other extra compensation for working in war-zone waters.

The National Maritime Union has announced negotiations would begin on Monday with the American Merchant Marine Institute for a new agreement to replace the one expiring at the end of this month. The Union seeks wage increases, a clause covering war-risk insurance, special clauses to cover war dangers, a tightening of the preference hiring clause, increases in the manning scale and increases in overtime rate.

The Swedish line announced a fall and winter cruise policy of "neutral ships to neutral ports in neutral waters" to avoid the possibility of incidents in belligerent territory.

Reaches Neutral Port

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Marine Exchange said Sept. 14 it was informed the German steamer Tacoma, which left San Francisco Aug. 19, had arrived in the neutral port of Talcahuano, Chile.

Ship Passengers Cautious

COBH, Ireland (AP)—Passengers on the east-bound liner Manhattan said they spent the night of Sept. 14 fully dressed as a precaution against any wartime misadventure. The precaution, they said, was proposed by the ship's officers.

Coney Island Fire Laid to Cigarette

NEW YORK (AP)—Fire officials today blamed a carelessly thrown cigaret for a disastrous fire that destroyed a three-block boardwalk area in Steeplechase Park, largest amusement concession at Coney Island.

Eight firemen and four other persons were injured in the $200,000 blaze yesterday, first major fire at the historic beach resort in seven years. It destroyed more than a dozen concession stands, including a penny arcade and a roller coaster, before 300 firemen assisted by bathers and civilians brought the fire under control.

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Settler's Descendant Recounts Story of Soil

Novelist of Pequawket country of Southern Maine seen at work in ancestral home.

Down Maine with Popular Authors
Margaret Flint—Fifth of Six Articles

By Mary Carpenter Kelley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Author and Environment

(1) Margaret Flint (Jacobs) correcting manuscript. (2) House figuring in novel, "Breakneck Brook." (3) Mrs. Jacobs's residence in West Baldwin, Maine. (4) Young folks of the family and the marker at Deacon's Road.

The town of West Baldwin, Maine, is as Yankee as the round granite watering-trough at the corner of the road that leads over to the house of Margaret Flint (Jacobs); and nothing could be more emblematic of the rocky West Baldwin hills, the rough farms tilted up edgewise from the valley, and the substantial population, than this plain, rugged, fountain bearing the name of Margaret Flint's great grandfather, Deacon Ephraim Flint.

Because Mrs. Jacobs is Yankee clear through, she came back to West Baldwin to live after her husband passed on two years ago in Mississippi. West Baldwin is the town in which her father, Walter Flint, who was a professor in the University of Maine, was born, and the town in which generations of Flints before him had lived. She knew it for a stronghold of New England stock, and as she had remained Yankee in feeling in spite of having lived outside of Maine a long time, she returned to make the region the locale of her novels. The "Old Ashburn Place," it is true, was written in the South, but its scene was just such a place as West Baldwin. Last year she produced "Deacon's Road," this fall "Breakneck Brook" is coming out, and another book is in the making, all three stories picturing this corner of New England.

Her dog, George, vociferously announced the arrival of a strange car the day I went up to see her and protested against the presence of callers. It was not long, however, before she herself appeared to tell him he did not need to make such a fuss. She greeted me warmly, her brown eyes shining with amusement because I had felt that George was not altogether friendly and she knew that his bark was more welcome than menace.

As we walked round the house to the front door, which faces Saddleback mountain and the Hiram hills piled against the eastern sky, we paused for a moment to admire the view from the terrace; then entered the large, low posted room which occupies the south end of the house. This is where she writes. Her desk at one side of the fireplace, and her bookcases, table, easy chairs, and sofa, at the other, indicated that the room was the usual gathering place of the family and that she does not have to shut herself away from all the world in order to work.

Doughnuts and Manuscripts

This, perhaps, is because life on the farm is so quiet. There are few callers and the family is small. Mrs. Jacobs' six children are grown up and all except Eleanor away from home most of the time. Her oldest son, Walter, is a Diesel engineer in the west; her oldest daughter Berenice, works in a New York publishing house; Edith is a student at the University of Maine, and the two younger boys, Dana and Ellis, attend the academy over at Fryeburg. This leaves Eleanor, affectionately called "Tippy" by her family, at home.

Eleanor acts as her mother's secretary, housekeeper and chauffeur, which leaves Mrs. Jacobs plenty of time for writing. She intends, she says, to keep regular hours for work and, as a rule, writes each day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, not counting Friday afternoon. She takes this particular afternoon for doughnut-making, because when Dana and Ellis arrive from school on the bus Friday night to stay at home over the weekend, they are ravenous for their mother's doughnuts.

"I never wanted to write a novel, anyhow," said Mrs. Jacobs. "I wanted to write short stories and did write them but never was able to sell even one. In fact "The Old Ashburn Place" was written first as a long short. I sent it to Scribner's and it was refused. I rewrote it and sent it to the Atlantic, where it was again refused. Then I put it aside and perhaps would never have done anything with it had it not been for Berenice and Eleanor. We wanted them to go to the Louisiana State University, so one day my husband and I drove over to the college; and having a little money with us, went in and registered them, paying the entrance fees, thinking that we would get them started anyhow. Then we went back to the car and sat there wondering where the rest of the money was coming from. All at once I thought of my story and said, laughingly, 'Well, there is my story. I think I'll sell it and put the girls through college.'

Taking the Prize

"When we got home, I pulled the manuscript out and went to work. I made it over into a book and was wondering where to send it when I heard of the Pictorial Review-Dodd, Mead Contest. I decided to submit it and sent it in that September. I heard nothing from it until December, when I received a telegram that "The Old Ashburn Place" had won the $10,000 prize.

"Yes, it was wonderful to win such a prize, and thrilling to find myself overnight a celebrity. It was even more wonderful to have the money for the tuition."

It was easy to see that it was not for herself that Margaret Flint rejoiced in the recognition that had come to her so unexpectedly after years of writing with no result other than the pleasure of putting her thoughts into words.

"That was in 1935," she went on, "Each year since I've written a novel, and Dodd, Mead has published them all. The second one, 'Valley of Decision,' was a Southern story and did not go so well, mainly, I think, because I had not the feeling for the South that I have for Maine. You see my forbears were Yankee and I am Yankee in feeling, so I have come back to my own country. In 'Deacon's Road' I wrote of my great grandfather's place across the valley from here. 'Breakneck Brook' tells of the same region. How would you like to drive down to see the real Breakneck Brook and the little house beside it which in the story is the home of Thurlow?"

"That will be a lark! let's go!" said Eleanor and I together. So we left the oatmeal cookies on the table and rushed out to the Jacobs car. Eleanor took the wheel and we were off for the Durgin neighborhood and Breakneck Brook.

The brook is a rough and tumble stream indeed. Flowing swiftly over a rocky bed, it passes under the bridge, courses in a pretty bend about a meadow, and then twists away through the forest. The little white house in its plot of green between the road and the brook is called "Bybrook," and this in Mrs. Jacobs' story is the home of Thurlow. The great elm in the yard also figures in the novel.

It was nearly time for supper when we got back to the Jacobs place and Eleanor, as housekeeper, said we would have supper on the north gallery. They call piazzas galleries, as they do in Mississippi, where they lived so long. While the meal was being prepared Mrs. Jacobs told me more about the Flints.

"This house," she related, "was built a century or more ago on the site of a log cabin put up in 1790. Both were built by Flints. It was identical with the Abisha Flint house over by the fountain, where my brother Donald lives now, but has been changed from time to time.

"You see my great grandfather, the deacon in whose memory his son-in-law, Cyrus Woodman, placed the fountain, was first cousin to Abisha. The Fountain was put here on Abisha's corner because it would serve the public so much better than over on the Deacon's Road, where it really belonged. The road has been discontinued for years and there would have been little use for a watering-trough there, but the same Cyrus Woodman put up the granite marker at the entrance to the road and had it inscribed 'Deacon's Road.' He also left in the care of the selectmen of West Baldwin, a fund for the perpetual care of the fountain."

Indian Trail

"Supper's ready," called Eleanor. Dana was at home for the evening meal, so we trooped out to the north gallery to find a well-laden table spread in the corner away from the breeze. We were a jolly company as we fell upon the baked sausage, the hot vegetable casserole and heaping dish of "spriddles," this last invented by the Flints years ago. It is a delicious mixture of lettuce, chives, cress, new cabbage and whatever the garden affords in the way of green things, put together with oil, vinegar and the usual condiments.

From the supper table we could see on the ridge across the valley a white thread of a road strung with farm buildings between patches of field and wood. "My brother Ralph lives over there," Mrs. Jacobs pointed out a certain light-colored barn. And Eleanor and Dana told where other relatives and friends lived among the surrounding hills, until it seemed that if the countryside were not populated entirely by Flints and their kin at least there was no one whom they did not know personally.

No wonder Mrs. Jacobs felt that here she knew her locale and her characters. The sun was setting as we finished the meal but there was still time for a look at those farms over on the ridge and a glance at the marker on the Deacon's Road before dark if we hurried, so away we drove again, this time over the Rocky Dun and the old Pequawket Trail.

The Deacon's Road was only a dark tunnel through the thick woods, when we reached it, quite grown up to small trees and bushes, but we knew that it ended at the deacon's old barns at the top of the hill.

When we said goodnight, back at the house a very subdued George in the background, it was with a promise to come again dressed for a hike through the Deacon's Road and a picnic at the end.

Miele Again Elected By Sons of Italy in U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Stefano Miele of New York City will head the Sons of Italy in America for another year. He was re-elected supreme venerable at the national convention. Other officers chosen were:

Felice Forte of Boston, Assistant Supreme Venerable; Joseph Bonidy of Philadelphia, Supreme Secretary, and Salvatore Parisi of New York, re-elected Supreme Financial Secretary.

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Ban is Urged on U. S. Animals in War

Wide World

Noseprints to Identify Dogs

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—The American Humane Association seeks President Roosevelt's support in establishing an embargo on shipment of horses and mules to warring European nations.

Sydney H. Coleman, President, told the Association's annual convention he asked the President "in the name of humanity to heed the call of millions of humanitarians and include animals in the list of supplies that may not be provided belligerents."

Meantime, Eric H. Hansen, General Manager of the Association, told convention delegates a field representative is being sent to California in an effort "to secure the co-operation of the industry (motion picture) in preventing further abuses of animals in making pictures."

The Association has received a plan for nationwide identification of dogs by noseprinting to eliminate "dognaping."

Richard Meaney, delegate of New York City, introduced the method, explaining the noseprint of a dog is as distinctive as the fingerprint of a human being. The Association discussed the system but took no formal action.

President's Hope to Confine Session to Neutrality Wanes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—President Roosevelt hopes to limit the special session to the single subject of Neutrality Act revision. At his press conference today he said his program will be confined to that subject. Specifically, he declared that at the present time he did not propose any anti-profiteering legislation.

As against the Roosevelt wish, Congressmen trooping back to Washington are intent on half a dozen big issues, and isolationists, as well as many groups sympathetic to the Administration, are bent on staying here in continuous session till the regular session next January.

The session will be short or long, observers believe, depending on whether it can be confined to neutrality or broadened into other fields. Voicing the President's obvious hope, Representative Patrick J. Boland, of Pennsylvania, Democratic House Whip, declared that the session would be short, without a filibuster, lasting not more than three weeks.

Denials of Mr. Boland's prophecy, on every point, are heard by other Congressmen. Fresh from home communities, the assembling legislators will voice the feelings of their people and will be guided in part by events in Europe where any sudden war change will increase pressure to stay in session and "watch" the President.

He Will Have to Stand It

Whatever Mr. Roosevelt may say, curbs on two kinds of profiteering will be immediately proposed and will be linked specifically with the fight to repeal the arms embargo. Isolationists may demand curbs on war-profits and special taxes as a final price for accepting arms embargo repeal, if they find they cannot block it directly. A big fight here is possible to prevent munitions makers from building a large stake in the war; the difficulty being that the stake of airplane and war manufacturers may, in reality, hardly be greater than that of the American farmers which the farm-minded Congress (including Senator Borah and Senator Nye) presumably will protect.

Another kind of domestic profiteering will be assailed, and Attorney General Frank Murphy, only yesterday said that legislation is nearly ready for introduction to revive the old Lever Act, in modified form, to curb home gouging in food and other necessities.

Another measure that will be introduced promptly and probably passed without great opposition will provide big increases in the American military and defence establishment. Figures running well over $100,000,000 are mentioned in this connection.

Mr. Roosevelt also told the press conference today that he had no intention of asking for war risk insurance legislation. Informed by correspondents that officers of the United States Maritime Commission had expressed a desire for such legislation, the President later said he was unfamiliar with the matter. The apparent inconsistency between his stand on profiteering and that of the Attorney General was left unresolved. But whether the Administration takes the initiative or not, there will be a drive for such enactments in the weeks ahead.

Some Things to Come Up

Opponents of Neutrality Act repeal may not press the following legislation, but will be glad to see it revived to aid tactics of delay. The following matters are all special session agenda:

Pittman resolution to lay an embargo against export of war materials to Japan.

General Transportation Act, passed by both houses at last session, but in conference when Congress adjourned.

Anti-lynching bill: The House recently completed the discharge petition in behalf of the Gavagan bill, which presumably must be voted on soon after Congress meets.

Possible taxes to "take-the-profit-out-of-war."

Anti-third term resolution drafted by Senator Rush Holt (D) of West Va., and similar proposals.

Drives to revise terms of WPA, Wage-Hour Law, and National Labor Relations Act, all in part affected by new stimulus of war conditions.

Civil service measures, apt to be favored by Democrats before 1940, blanketing in incumbents; includes clarification of new Hatch bill, and Ramspeck bill giving President authority to cover in up to 200,000 positions (exempting relief administrators) in 26 federal agencies.

In the latter connection, Mr. Roosevelt said the Committee of which Supreme Court Justice Reed is Chairman, is about ready to make its civil service report.

Triple Probe Starts in N. Y. On Profiteering in Sugar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Charges of food profiteering by wholesale jobbers are being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department of Agriculture, and the City Department of Markets, it was revealed today.

"There is evidence of profiteering," Alex Pisciotta, Director of the City Bureau of Weights and Measures, 50 of whose agents have been assigned to the inquiry, said.

"At present it appears that it was on the part of jobbers who increased prices of sugar between Friday, Sept. 1, and Friday, Sept. 8, from $4.35 per 100 pounds to $6.75.

"The investigation is not complete, however, and we may trace it back to find that the jobber was held up by somebody else. One jobber said a broker had held back on him."

Mr. Pisciotta did not know what part the Federal Bureau of Investigation was playing, and said he knew of no city law under which profiteering could be prosecuted.

The investigation follows a few days an almost complete drainage of sugar supply in New York City caused by housewives' fears that the war in Europe would result in shortages of sugar and other food staples in this country. During this period the price of sugar was raised by jobbers and some retailers, causing New York City housewives to dig deeper into their pocketbooks.

Grocers and chain store spokesmen said they believed the price rises were due to general conditions and not profiteering by retailers.

Mr. Pisciotta held that the grocer has been caught in the middle between the housewives' frantic rush to buy sugar and the jobbers' alleged raising of prices, adding that it appeared that the jobber was the "fellow who made all the money."

More than 2,000 complaints have been made to Mayor La Guardia and the Department of Markets, charging profiteering on the part of grocers and jobbers.

Hopi Snake Dance Imitations Scored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Now that the genuine Hopi Snake Dance has but recently taken place among the Hopi Indians of Arizona, Peter Nuvamsa, Chairman of their Tribal Council, is much concerned lest the public consider those dances given by certain chiefs of the Hopi tribe in various theaters and at different fairs to be authentic, for they are only folk or social dances.

"The Hopi do not advertise their ceremonials," said Mr. Nuvamsa, "and what publicity is given them is done so by people other than the Hopi themselves. For the Snake Dance and like ceremonies are a part of the religious life of the Hopi and of deep significance to them. Moreover, it is impossible for an authentic Hopi ceremony to be given outside of the Hopi Villages, and no ceremonial priest, responsible for any of the Hopi ceremonies, would ever think of conducting one except in the kivas (ceremonial chambers) and villages."

As every ceremony requires from eight to 16 days, that given before the public, often in the nature of a dance, is only a very small part of the ceremony, and according to Mr. Nuvamsa the Hopi Indians do not object to viistors at such times, but the latter are requested to conduct themselves as they would expect a Hopi to conduct himself if he were attending a white man's church. And as no white person would think of sketching the costume of the minister or choir during a church service, or taking snapshots within the church, so the Hopi do not permit photographs to be taken of any of their ceremonies.

"In connection with some of these outlaw ceremonies," added Mr. Nuvamsa, "certain public officials have been adopted supposedly into the Hopi tribe. The Hopi, however, do not have an adoption ceremony. By tradition and now legally, by the Hopi Constitution and By-Laws, it is impossible for a person of less than one-fourth degree of Indian blood to be adopted into the Hopi tribe and these so-called adoptions are purely white man's plans."

40 Destroyers on Patrol

WASHINGTON (AP)—Navy officials said Sept. 14 present plans contemplated re-commissioning of 40 of the 110 tied-up old destroyers for duty in the neutrality patrol. Sixty of the old ships are based at the Philadelphia navy yard and 50 at San Diego, Calif.

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Behind the Headlines

British policy in Europe remains unchanged in a century of opposition to aggression.

London's attitude on Hitler parallels its stand on Napoleon more than century ago.

An attempt by any ruler or nation to dominate Europe has always encountered the forceful opposition of Great Britain. It was so in 1914, and it is so today. It was so nearly a century and a half ago when Napoleon had launched his career of conquest.

The extraordinary consistency of British policy in this respect is apparent if one reads some of the declarations of the British Government in Napoleon's time. Some of them might have been written today, and addressed to Germany instead of France. Here are excerpts from a letter written by Lord Grenville, England's Secretary of State for foreign affairs, to Citizen Talleyrand, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, early in 1800. Compare them with recent statements by King George V and members of the British Cabinet.

"The King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of the secure and permanent tranquillity of Europe. While such a system (as Napoleon's) continues to prevail, and while the blood and treasure of a numerous and powerful Nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shown that no defense but that of open and steady hostility can be availing.

"The most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression. And it is to a determined resistance only, that is now due whatever remains in Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, and for the free exercise of religion.

"It can for the present only remain for His Majestiy to pursue, in conjunction with other powers, those exertions of just and defensive war which his regard to the happiness of his subjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the necessity in which they originate, or to terminate on any other grounds, than such as may best contribute to the secure enjoyment of their tranquillity, their constitution, and their independence."

Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

Napoleon's "most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression."

1804 and 1939

The reasoning which led up to the British declaration of a state of war with Germany on Sept. 3, 1939, was almost identical with the reasoning which led Britain in 1804 to renew its declaration of war against Napoleon. It was expressed in terms which might have been used two or three weeks ago, substituting "Hitler" for "Bonaparte." Dumouriez, a former French general who had become a refugee in London, wrote:

"It is time to cut the thread which holds the sword of Bonaparte suspended over England. It is high time to end this protracted disquietude.

"Naught is more perilous than perpetual defensive, nor offers a vaster field for attacks of all kinds, whether near or remote on the part of a foe.

"Whither would this everlasting defensive warfare tend, the duration of which might lull to sleep the spirit and still the ardor of the people, how could the powers of England ever take heart anew if this system, so nearly akin to fear, were fated to endure much longer, and if these swollen and ruinous armaments became a burden and a peril but to England herself? All this mighty apparel of war cannot deflect in the slightest the dire aims of Bonaparte, nor ever lead to peace so long as it remains amassed in England.

"Doubtless it behooved to attain to the offensive methods through, first, the defensive. But if from the present year one—1804—attack does not supersede resistance, then you will see the changes augment very speedily in favor of Bonaparte."

Hitler and Napoleon

Hitler is today's Bonaparte, though it remains to be seen whether he has any of the great French General's military genius. The basis of Britain's opposition to his methods is comparable to its opposition to Napoleon, and to any other despot who has ever presumed to crush independent nations and gain complete ascendency over the European continent. There is a striking similarity between the attitude of Great Britain toward the continent of Europe and the attitude of the United States toward Central and South America. There is no desire on the part of either to dominate the territories in question, but there is a genuine concern to prevent them from falling under the domination of others.

President Roosevelt has just said the Monroe Doctrine is the same today as a century ago. So is British policy toward the Continent. Right doesn't change.

Rex Miller

Latin-America Aid Sought For World's Fair in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The New York World's Fair management is looking for ways to induce greater Latin-American interest and participation in the fair in 1940, as a means of offsetting probable European withdrawals; and reports indicate that a high official of the exposition may take a swing through South and Central American capitals. His activities would parallel those of Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, who on his forthcoming swing through Europe will attempt to persuade foreign concessionaires who have announced their intention to withdraw next year to reconsider, and to obtain guarantees of participation from those undecided.

The management has been informed that Chile had joined the Netherlands, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden and Venezuela in deciding against participation next year. Anibal Jara, Chilean Consul General here, and acting Commissioner General at the Fair, announced that his Government had not been satisfied with the results.

At the same time, however, Paul W. Murphy, Director of the Pan American Building, voiced complete satisfaction with the Fair and announced participation next year. It also was announced that Ecuador, while not wholly satisfied with the results of its participation, would probably continue next year as a gesture of good will.

Meanwhile reply is awited from Great Britain, France, Italy, Mexico, Soviet Russia, and Japan, almost all of whose pavilion directors have sent home favorable reports, including recommendations for participation next year.

The Soviet Russian Pavilion is said to be the most visited of any in the foreign area.

N. Y. to Build Low-Rent Houses In Negro Slums of Brooklyn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The New York City Housing Authority has announced plans for the construction of 18 modern, low-rent apartment houses in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn as a means of relieving acute overcrowding of Negroes in what is considered to be one of the worst slum areas in the city.

To be built at an estimated cost of $6,588,000, the apartments will be financed entirely through savings in the construction of the great Red Hook and Queensbridge houses. While the original estimate set the cost of Red Hook and Queensbridge project at $33,000,000, it was completed for $26,000,000 with an extra 2,200 rooms being added at Queensbridge.

Three fourths of the total area bounded by Atlantic, Buffalo and Rochester Avenues and Bergen Street will be landscaped or converted into play areas for children. Containing 1,188 apartments, designed for 4,700 residents, apartments will contain suites ranging from two and a half rooms to five and a half rooms, all equipped with the most modern home developments.

The site of the project is considered particularly advantageous by city officials, since it is located in an area that has been swept by a wave of major and minor crimes during the past 15 months. Persons on the street have been molested, while pay rolls have been snatched and store proprietors beaten. With one third of the area's population on relief, the crime situation is charged to slum conditions, much of it due to inadequate housing.

Taming White River Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Enumclaw, Washington

Peace headline:—United States Army Engineers are constructing defenses, seven miles from here on the road to Mt. Rainier.

They are building Mud Mountain Dam, the first, big flood-control project in this State. The intention is not to "harness" the White River which is the arterial of the White River Valley below, but to build a dam which will impound waters during heavy rains and so prevent floods.

The Dam is being constructed in a natural setting where a canyon will be utilized and dirt filled in between the retaining walls of the Dam. Construction already has begun. It will take some 4½ years to build. An attempt was made recently to change the name, Mud Mountain, given by the early settlers because the area is literally a mountain of mud during heavy rains, to one with a more dignified sound, but latest reports are that the old homespun name will be retained.

* * *

Ribbon of White

The White River was named because it is literally white—ice-cold, boiling white. As seen from Sunrise Peak on Mt. Rainier as it emerges from Emmon's Glacier, it is like a white ribbon. It is approximately 75 miles long and drains an area of 468 square miles. As it nears Seattle it becomes the Duwamish River and ends, broad and beautiful, in Puget Sound, where it is navigable to seagoing freighters which discharge their cargo to commercial plants along its banks.

The White River Valley together with the adjoining Puyallup Valley is one of the rich agricultural areas of the West Coast. It is here that floods work devastation. During heavy floods extreme damage is done to farms and highways become impassable. Even moderate floods cause heavy soil erosion. The big problem of farmers is not irrigation but drainage.

The Valley stretches for miles in a flat floor of rich, black soil, checkerboarded with truck gardens. Kent and Auburn are the two trade centers. Acres of lettuce, miles of peas, squares of rhubarb and celery, and berries in well-ordered acres fill the Valley. Lettuce and peas are the big crops.

* * *

Japanese 'Stick'

For 30 years Japanese farmers have had a large share in the development of the Valley. Although native Japanese are not allowed to own or lease land, there are enough of the American-born to obtain farm land. Japanese farmers in wide straw hats and Yankee overalls and Japanese women and children work in the fields from early morning to late at night. Their industry and faithfulness have won the respect of neighbors and relations between them and the native American farmers both here and in the Puyallup Valley are entirely cordial and friendly. One of the traits that wins commendation for them is that they have "stuck" through lean years. Landowners are glad to get Japanese tenants because of their faithfulness.

Peas in the Valley are reckoned in terms of tons. One of the large pea projects of the West is that of the Smith Brothers Dairy Farm where pea culture is combined with the production of milk. On this farm 400 acres are in peas and eight tons to the acre are produced.

It is to protect this project and hundreds of others that Army engineers are building defenses seven miles from here on the mountain road. **Kate Archibald**

Colorado Defends Water Rights

Governor Carr equipped by training in law to hold State line against inroads.

Seven State Governors, recently visited, have offered interesting observations concerning vital regional and national efforts to readjust, reassure and stabilize economic and industrial activity. It was not sought, in these interviews, to elicit partisan or prejudiced views, but rather to gain a comprehensive picture of present-day American sentiment. The seven Governors, some of them in the midst of their first term in office, are courageous, hopeful and resourceful. They champion and defend the American theory of popular government. The following is the fifth of seven articles.

By Frank L. Perrin
Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Artist

Ralph L. Carr
Governor of Colorado

Although Colorado, and Denver, its capital, were the most distant points reached in the recent visits to the West and Middle West, there was everywhere a welcome sense of hominess and generous understanding. There had come into the railway cars and through open bus doors and windows in the journey across the plains the once familiar scent of sagebrush, the tenacious shrub which adorns and glorifies, though not ostentatiously, the Great American Desert and all the deserts, large and small, between Kansas and California. Through long years it had been sought to forget the persuasive perfume and the charm of the barren and rugged places. But this was not possible. Now it never will be. Not in despair, but in new hope, it has been decided to return, again and again, to the tablelands, the valleys and the hills which lie contented in the shadow of snow-capped mountains. There is no escape.

Across the broad and beautiful plaza separating the State Capitol from the picturesque and quite modern City and County Building, the way led to the inner office of Colorado's Chief Executive, Gov. Ralph L. Carr. No forbidding barriers or prescribed formalities had been interposed. The Governor, like most of his neighboring Executives, near and remote, speaks a familiar and easily understood language. He, it might be remarked, has served an apprenticeship as a newspaper worker, and has devoted his maturer years to the practice of law. The processes of his complete reformation, it might be intimated, have thus been reversed.

Skilled in the Law

Governor Carr, as a lawyer, has established himself in the front ranks of the bar, in the State and nationally. Fortunately for Colorado in a season of great emergency, he is a specialist and acknowledged authority in the defense of the established powers of the States in the allocation, apportionment, and adjudication of water rights. The record of controversies, settlements, court trials, conflicting decisions and interstate pacts and treaties respecting irrigation and its allied problems fills countless volumes.

Fresh complications are forever arising. The Federal Bureau of Reclamation, or its adjunct, the Conservation Commission, asserting the possession of new or additional powers delegated by recent legislation, is, it is claimed, disputing prior adjudicated rights to the waters of interstate rivers. It is insisted by several of the States, and by Colorado, definitely, that the established right to use the waters once actually apportioned is vital, and that such use cannot rightfully or legally be abridged or interfered with. Governor Carr is the champion and defender of this alleged right.

Colorado's Governor is a Republican in politics and, it is assumed, orthodox and regular in his political faith and loyalties. But he is somewhat restive, I take it, because of policies sometimes imposed and administrative decisions arrived at which offend his sense of the obligation owed to the people of his State as a whole. For instance, Governor Carr agrees with the recently-expressed dictum of Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri. He accepts and defends the proposition that executive authority for the conduct of a State's affairs rests, or should rest, with the Governor. To support this view he quotes the State's Constitution to the effect that the "supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Division of Authority

But he points out that under existing laws there are, in effect, five governors instead of one, and that the official who bears the title of Governor is distinguished from the other four members of the Executive Council in his authority only by the title and his right to veto proposed legislation. The four Council members who sit with the Governor and who possess the power to nullify his executive authority are elective, but are not, in the final analysis, held responsibe to or even responsive to the people who elected them. The Governor has observed: "Although I am elected upon a platform containing a definite program, I cannot attempt to keep my promises to the people unless I can secure the consideration and support of the remaining four members of the present Executive Council."

Perhaps Governor Carr, from the Capitol, looks across the Plaza to the City and County Building and observes how completely and efficiently Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton, a Democrat, pursues the even tenor of his ways surrounded by a council of four members of his own choosing. At the moment this council is composed of three Republicans and one Democrat. The Mayor's executive secretary and aide is a Republican. All of these are, without exception, answerable only to the Mayor, whose duty and responsibility it is to see that the City and County's laws and ordinances are enforced. None, it may be observed, is ambitious, because of his position, to succeed to his principal's high office. Mayor Stapleton, by the way, is serving his fourth consecutive four-year term. Yes, there are other aspirants.

The visit with Governor Carr was suspended to give place, in the Executive Office, to a hearing on a request from a Southern State for the extradition of an alleged fugitive from justice. Upon invitation I sat near the Governor while he listened to the testimony of the witnesses summoned. The escapee, if he was such technically and in fact, had been paroled after serving six years of a thirty-year sentence. He had pleaded guilty to the charge of having aided in the robbery of a bank in the small town where he then lived.

It appeared that months after the granting of the parole, being unable because of his record to obtain employment, he was falsely advised by a lawyer that he need not continue to report to the authorities, and that he might legally leave the State. He did leave, and for five or more years he had worked for gardeners and nurserymen in the suburbs of Denver, and had several times visited his former home town and his people. His employers testified in his behalf, stating that he was industrious and honest.

Because of differences with a former neighbor who had come from the South to Denver, he was informed against and there followed the request for his extradition and recommitment to prison. The decision was deferred for a day or more, and the end of the story cannot be told here. Governor Carr turned toward me as the people around him dispersed and observed that in some manner a wonderful work of rehabilitation had been wrought. He wondered if the ends of justice would be best served by returning the young man to prison. I have a feeling that he is still in the vicinity of Denver.

New York Limits Public Improvements in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—New public improvements in New York City will be few in 1940, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia revealed today when he announced setting a $20,000,000 limit on the 1940 capital outlay budget because of increased commodity prices and higher interest rates arising as a result of the European war.

A total of $215,402,540 has been asked by the City Departments and agencies for new projects next year, and in announcing the maximum expenditure for such purposes the Mayor sent a communication to the City Planning Commission registering his disapproval of heavy spending at this time.

"No one can foretell just how the financial, political and economic situation will shape itself in the coming year," he told the Commission. "A war has broken out in Europe, with its attendant reflex on the industrial and financial situation in this country. Interest rates have already increased. The stability of commodity prices is very much in doubt.

"These factors we cannot and must not ignore. While entertaining the hope for a quick return to normal conditions, we dare not embark upon any large-range public building program and surely dare not commence any project which is not indispensable at this time or projects which will reflect any increased items and amounts in the expense budget. Should the present disturbed condition suddenly be readjusted and there be a complete return to normal conditions, there is always time and the procedure available to pick up and enlarge the public improvements program.

"Therefore, in compliance with the provisions of Section 215 of the New York City Charter, I hereby certify that the amount to be expended for permanent improvements during the calendar year 1940, in addition to any amount heretofore authorized and now required for specific projects under actual construction shall not exceed $20,000,000."

Hospitals and schools will receive first consideration among items to be approved, the Mayor declared, adding that public improvements that are revenue producing and self-liquidating will be given next preference.

Recalling that 17 new schools have been completed this year and three new ones are expected to be ready for occupancy in December, the Mayor urged that the 12 new schools provided for in the current capital budget be pushed to completion, with the Department of Education naming the order of their construction. The $15,000,000 cost of the schools was not included in the $20,000,000 budget limit set by the Mayor, since the amount has already been charged against the City.

The Mayor also declared that "pending unification, it would seem prudent to proceed with subway extension now in course of construction." the main project included under this heading is the Sixth Avenue Subway, which is expected to be finished in the fall of 1941.

Nautical Relics Put on Show In Museum of Former Sailor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.,—Started three years ago as a storage place for ship photographs, logs, statistics, books and nautical relics, a building which looks like a stone lighthouse on the outside, and resembles the hold and the wheelhouse of a ship on the inside, has been completed by Allan Knight here.

Mr. Knight first went to sea in 1917 aboard the bark Falls of Clyde, and served in other ships until he became a ship broker in San Francisco in 1921. He went back to sea in 1927 for a period and finally returned here where he lived as a youth, and settled down in the employ of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The outside walls of Mr. Knight's nautical museum, which contains equipment from more than 50 vessels, are grey granite boulders from the coast region round about. Piercing the walls are numerous portholes from American and European craft. On the inside, the lower floor, spoken of as the hold, is fitted with ship's knees, taken from the schooner Aurora, which Mr. Knight owned in Monterey harbor until a storm drove her ashore a few years ago.

The flooring, enormously heavy, is also taken from the Aurora, and is five inches thick and underlaid with an inch and a half of tar and two and a half inches of waterproof cement. To the right, is a cozy bunk from the ship Llewleyn J. Morse, which Mr. Knight sold to Douglas Fairbanks for use in the old silent movie "Black Pirate." Above the bunk is an inlaid panel from the army transport, Hancock, while one of the portholes is from the schooner Lottie Bennett.

History is recorded in the treasure ship; for in one corner of the hold is a knee from the Natalie, purported to have carried Napoleon from the Isle of Elba to France. The Natalie was wrecked in Monterey harbor on New Year's Eve, 1834, and the relic from it is the oldest in the building. For a modern item, a porthole from the wheelhouse of the sloop Enid, which was wrecked at Stillwater Cove, Pebble Beach, in a storm last January, is installed nearby. A brass-bound teakwood wheel belonged to the British barque Andromeda, once engaged in the nitrate trade, later converted into a coal barge, and finally broken up in San Francisco Bay.

From the hold one steps up to the wheelhouse via a companionway taken from the Aurora, which is hinged to the ceiling. In the wheelhouse the only nautical sensation missing is the motion of the sea, for the room is completely equipped with wheel, bell, engine room telegraph, running lights, telescope, binoculars, charts, signal flags, binnacle and "log" for guests, which carries hundreds of names.

The wheelhouse equipment includes wheel from the Aurora, compass from the barkentine Echo, bell from the ship Kaffir, engine-room telegraph from a Coast Guard cutter that was wrecked near Point Pinos, and skylight from the deckhouse of the Pactolus.

Slated Candidates Win in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Slated candidates of the Republican and Democratic organizations were victorious down the line, almost without exception, in light Pennsylvania primary balloting Sept. 12, latest tabulations showed.

The voting brought defeat to the first woman ever to seek a seat on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Seeking nomination on both tickets, Judge Sarah M. Soffel of Pittsburgh, trailed both Judge Marion D. Patterson, Altoona Republican, and Democrat Herbert Funk Goodrich, University of Pennsylvania Law School Dean, who emerged the respective party nominees.

In the only other State-wide contest, Republican organization forces swept three sitting judges through to re-nomination for the State Superior Court. Democratic candidates were unopposed.

Hunts German Shipping

TALCAHUANA, Chile (AP)—The British cruiser Achilles, patroling South American waters on the lookout for German shipping, spent six hours in this port Sept. 15.

Referee Is Named In Labor Disputes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—John P. Coyne, President of the American Federation of Labor's Building Trades Department, announced Sept. 14 the appointment of William P. Carroll, Cleveland, Ohio, as the referee of all jurisdictional disputes in the building trades. Mr. Carroll will be the "court of last resort," Mr. Coyne said.

Jurisdictional wars have been troublesome for years both to the unions and the construction industry. Last month the Department adopted a new policy, banning all work stoppages, because of such disputes, pending a decision by Mr. Coyne and an appeal to the referee.

Mr. Carroll is manager of the Cleveland Building Trades Employers' Association.

Strike Blackout

WARRENSBURG, Mo. (AP)—Strike of electrical workers gave more than 100 west central Missouri communities all the thrills of a wartime blackout without its dangers.

State highway patrolmen, sheriffs and deputized citizens patrolled high tension lines in much of the 17-county area affected. President W. B. Head, Jr., of the Missouri Public Service Company charged strikers had short-circuited some lines, felled poles and tinkered with machinery at some plants.

Seventy-five public service employes walked out yesterday after their demands for a closed shop were rejected.

Famous Hostelry Sold at Auction

CHICAGO (AP)—Lock, stock and barrel, the Congress Hotel was sold today for $1,335,000.

The world-famous hostelry, stopping place of nine American Presidents, was offered at public auction to satisfy a $1,400,000 judgment obtained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's mortgage company.

It was bid in by the Congress Hotel and Annex, Inc., an organization formed several days ago for that purpose. Frank M. Murchison, Manager of the Chicago loan office of the RFC, said the RFC mortgage company owned all the stock of the corporation.

Few who strolled along the hotel's scented corridors today were aware that it was under the hammer. But a strange wooden knocking could be heard from the casino room.

There, before a half dozen individuals, Lee Walker, attorney for the newly formed company, announced: "We bid $1,335,000." It was the only bid, and, perforce, it was accepted.

Room No. 1502, the Presidential suite, was occupied at various times by Presidents Taft, McKinley, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt.

Luxemburg Says 'Light' for Neutrality

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Luxemburg Government Sept. 13 asked frontier communities to maintain normal lighting and eventually to augment it in an effort to avoid involuntary violation of neutral territory by belligerent fliers because of poor visibility. Denmark already has taken similar action.

Spanish War Vets Seek Wider Draft

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The United Spanish War Veterans called upon Congress Sept. 14 to pass a universal conscription law which would not only draft soldiers, but also require that "capital and labor, industry, commerce and business shall respond without profit and on the same basis as manpower."

Twenty thousand veterans attended the organization's forty-first annual encampment which ended Sept. 14.

They adopted resolutions urging Congress to make "all haste in the completion of plans assuring our national safety."

The veterans proposed laws to prohibit employment of aliens by institutions supported with public funds, and condemned "laxity and indifference" in administration of immigration laws.

George E. Eberly, Judge of Nebraska's Supreme Court, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. W. V. to succeed Thomas W. Vayne of New York. Rufus E. Foster, Presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, was chosen Senior Vice-Commander.

Next year's encampment will be held in Detroit.

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Americas Realize Vital Part In Economy of War in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—More trade between North and South America due to the upsetting of European commerce is already indicated as delegates speed toward Panama for the Inter-American Conference on neutrality and self-defence.

Many calculations are being based on the experience of a quarter of a century ago. These largely depend on British purchasing requirements and ability to ship to Britain and its allies.

In the World War Argentine food and Chilean nitrate were the main requirements. Argentine food is still a vital requirement and the River Plate will be a primary trade route. With the development of synthetic nitrate, the Chilean source can probably be dispensed with today, but Chileans are convinced that some extra shipments will be necessary—at least enough to counterbalance the losses to other countries. Hitherto Great Britain has also purchased much of its copper from Chile. Convoying strategy will determine whether war purchases of this essential metal will continue from here or from Africa and elsewhere.

Food Shipments Vital

British treasury decisions, virtually placing a premium on the Argentine peso, reveal that River Plate food shipments are classified as vital. There also have been recent arrangements to insure the purchase of practically all Argentine wheat and meat. That Argentina appreciates the strength of its position is apparent in some criticism of the Government's inclination to allow its currency to fall with sterling. The peso should reveal its true worth at this time, it is argued.

Brazil stands temporarily to lose with its coffee and other products which were bartered with Germany, but its increasing variety of export produce is expected to restore equilibrium. Bolivia's immediate fortunes are indissolubly linked with tin and, therefore, with British smelters. Here, again, the question of naval strategy is involved. The remaining States, excepting Paraguay, have oil, and it is feasible that Great Britain would prefer to buy such fuel in this direction. Trans-Atlantic tanker transportation would appear to be safer than, say, through the Mediterranean.

How Paid For?

If the extra buying necessitated by past years of British rearmament provide any criterion then there can be no doubt of this continent's present ranking as a source of raw materials. There is another question, however, apart from British ability to safeguard shipments. How will these materials be paid for?

Ignoring the aspirations of the few who look on a European war only as an opportunity for brisk profiteering, it can safely be generalized that South Americans would prefer peace in Europe almost at any cost—even, perhaps, to the extent of participation in a renewed and reinvigorated universal security system.

The majority are not likely to forget the aftermath of the last war "prosperity" which, but for a temporarily respite financed by Wall Street loans, degenerated into the greatest of all crises. Europe, both in buying and selling, has been the main prop of South American economy, and there are few south of Panama who really believe that the United States is prepared to take its place, as a customer, if the present conflict is prolonged.

Canal Zone Now One of U. S. Strongest Fortified Areas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) — The Army's quick moves to safeguard the Panama Canal have made the waterway the most heavily defended American military position, with the possible exception of the Hawaiian Island of Oahu.

Anti-aircraft troops loaded on the Transport St. Mihiel this week at New York and others already dispatched or under orders to leave shortly will swell the Canal Zone garrison to more than 18,500 officers and men, exclusive of naval and marine forces.

Several thousand others are destined to reinforce the defenders still further. Because of the European war crisis, the movements were advanced several months, with the result that the bulk of the arriving troops will have to sleep in tents until barracks are ready, officials said today.

The troop movements to Panama and to the new outpost on Puerto Rico, the placing of the Canal under martial law, the dispatch of 31 additional army fighting planes and other rapid-fire measures all gave evidence of intent to make impregnable quickly the vital link between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

In numbers at present, Oahu still has more troops, but the Panama garrison within a few months will be stronger than the Pacific outpost. There were 21,777 army officers and men in Hawaii on June 30.

The Army does not stress actual figures, but made public Hawaii and Panama strength at the end of the fiscal year at the direction of Congress. There were 14,942 officers and men in the Canal Zone then, and some 3,600 others have been ordered there in less than three weeks.

Congress provided $27,000,000 last session to strengthen the Canal garrison by 272 officers and 7,360 men but under original plans the reinforcements would not have started until months hence. The first actual recruiting was scheduled for next February.

They are needed, officials testified, to man long-range coast artillery rifles and new anti-aircraft guns which already were mounted but did not have full crews.

The first troop movements, in transports sailing from New York and earlier from San Pedro, Calif., included 1,089 officers and men, all regiments. Another transport sailing is scheduled from New York on Sept. 27. The movement of about 2,500 troops of the 18th Infantry Brigade from New England posts is to start Oct. 19.

German Pressure Upon Churches Is Relieved by War

BERLIN (AP)—The war has quieted Nazi strife with the Church, Protestant Confessional Synod quarters said Sept. 14.

Anti-Church agitation has ceased, according to these sources, and Church authorities are striving to eliminate it completely for the sake of national unity.

Politics in sermons are now excluded, it was said, and most sermons are built on the theme that the war is the "punishment of God for falling away from Christ."

Confessional Church sources said that services, despite the war, are "only slightly better attended" than in peace time, contrasted with 1914, when churches were overfilled. This was attributed by these sources to Government anti-Church activity. War prayer hours have been gradually introduced.

Great numbers of evangelical ministers either are fighting in the war or have been mustered for service. It was estimated that as many as 42 per cent of the ministers may be called up. Retired pastors are replacing those called away.

Philippines Getting Air 'Neutrality Patrol'

HONOLULU, H. T. (AP)—Fourteen long-range United States naval patrol bombing planes arrived Sept. 14 after a 2,500-mile "routine" mass flight from San Diego, and authorities said unofficially they would replace an equal number which will fly to the Philippine Islands for "neutrality patrol duty."

Precautions incidental to wartimes marked the arrival at Pearl Harbor. Officers were assigned to accompany reporters and even stood by while the newsmen telephoned their stories to their offices. Three passes were necessary to reach the naval air base.

Naval authorities said the press could report unofficially the Philippine-bound planes would leave by Sept. 19.

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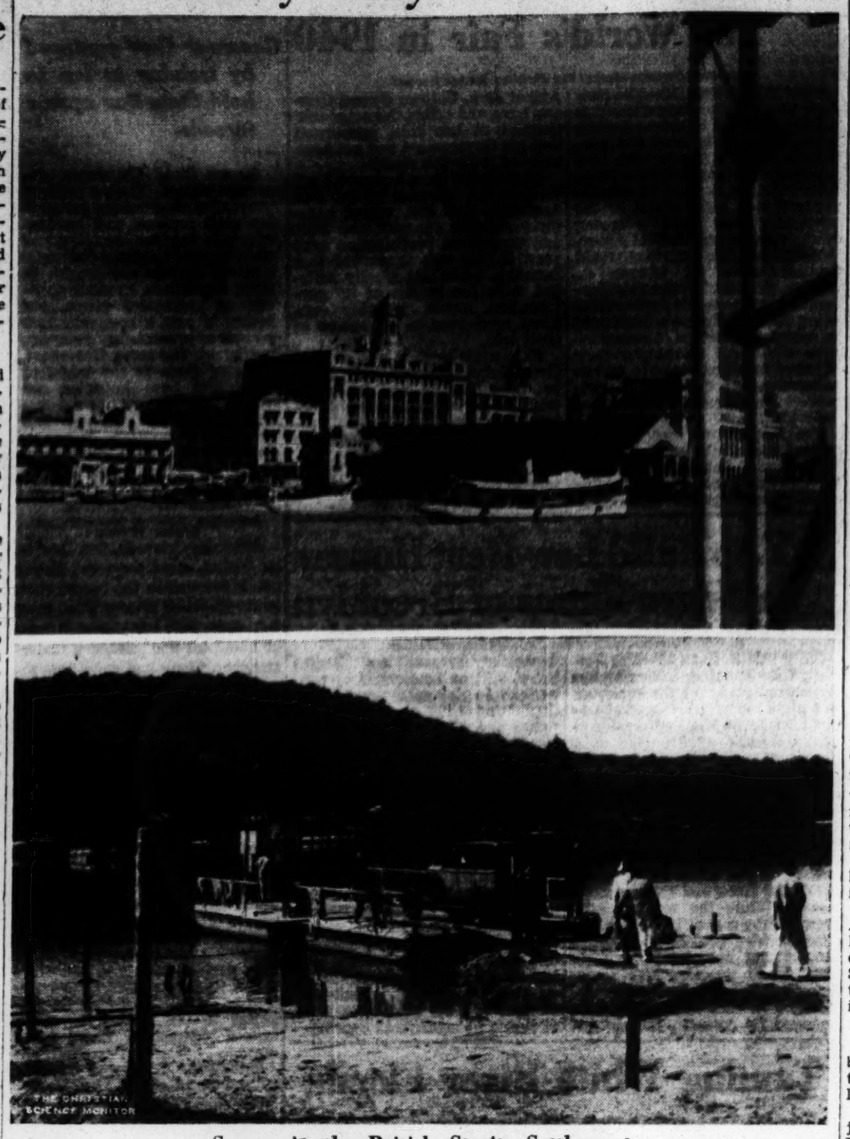

Scenes in the British Straits Settlement

Upper: Waterfront of Singapore as seen from the harbor. Lower: Many Malayan streams have to be crossed by primitive ferries, one of which is shown here.

British Malaya Proves Rich in Surprises

Richard Sydney, long a resident of British Malaya, learns something of his country by escorting a couple from India, both of whom were familiar with the continent of Europe, on their first tour of his homeland. Mr. Sydney's interesting account follows.

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement —There are some of us who consider that we know this country fairly well. We appreciate its beauty, grumble about the damp and heat, and are preoccupied with questions as to whether it is possible to do without hooting when driving a motor car, how much we ought to pay our clerks, whether the Eurasian will ever make a real place for himself in our midst, and numerous other problems which fill the correspondence columns of our daily newspapers. We do not much stop to think about the advantages we enjoy—for we take them for granted. The longer we live in this country the more we expect of it, the higher become our standards, and it is only when strangers who never have been here before (and who are used to conditions very different from ours) tell us about the merits of the land in which we live that we can fully appreciate our own advantages and be thankful for them.

If one is going to a tour of Malaya there can be no question that one should start at Penang. If it is possible to see Penang under the halcyon conditions in which our visitors saw it the other day—then the impression will be unfading. There was a breeze from the sea blowing straight into the hotel bedrooms, it was possible to sleep without a mosquito net and to be cool all night.

The views from the hill on the day we went up were almost perfect. The varying colors of the seas separating the island from the mainland contrasted effectively with the dull and dark greens of the Province of Wellesley and the mountainous background of the Malayan hinterland. On the way up our visitors had toured the small but very beautiful Botanical Gardens, and no better introduction to Malaya can be imagined.

Very soon I was hearing all about my friends' earliest impressions. The absence of dust on all the roads was commented upon, but we who live here are merely annoyed if as a result of some road repairing there is a little dust which may temporarily annoy us. The cleanness of the people we passed on the roadside was next remarked. In Penang it is reported that they use twice as much water per head as we do in Singapore.

The two Station hotels at Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur came in for considerable praise. Our visitors said they had expected nothing of this sort from their own previous experience of such hotels on railways elsewhere. Fortunately for Malaya, both hotels have undergone recent improvements.

Even more astonishing were Malaya's rest houses. If you live in a country where it is necessary to carry your bedding, to take servants, possibly to take much food with you, it will surprise you to reach a modern small hotel—admirably equipped in every department—and with excellent cooking and service generally.

During the course of this tour, besides the towns of Penang and Singapore, our visitors sampled Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Malacca, Muar, and Johore Bahru.

Their comment as a result of a close study of the lay-out of our towns was that there must be some admirable thought behind some of our town planning. It is true that the best sites have gone to the rich—the houses of those who could afford it usually being in pleasant gardens on hillsides; but the towns themselves are generally well laid out, and in particular much space has been devoted to playing fields and to spacious parks. The gardens at Taiping brought exclamations of surprise from our friends.

It has seemed particularly worth while writing these comments because those of us who are fortunate enough to live in Malaya ought to realize something of our positive advantages, and to realize that we probably have to put up with far fewer drawbacks than do the inhabitants of many countries. We are all passably content with the way in which our various governments manage, and most of us hope that it will be a long time before politics rear their head in this country and make us face problems such as are commonplace in Ceylon and India, and elsewhere.

Germany Begins to Draw Oil, Coal, Arms From Poland

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP)—The German Government today began to draw on conquered regions of Poland for supplies with which to wage war against France and Britain in the West.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Director of the Reich's four-year-plan, returned from a tour of the Silesian industrial area to report that factories which a week ago were manufacturing Polish munitions now were turning out bombs for German war planes.

Marshal Göring's report closely followed an announcement that the High Command had ordered German submarines and warships to begin an immediate "counter blockade" in answer to Britain's determination to intercept foodstuffs intended for the Reich.

Government leaders made no secret of their belief that materials and resources now available to the Reich in Poland would be of great assistance in prosecuting the war in the West.

Coal Output Stepped Up

Marshal Göring's report said he found German mining engineers already making plans to step up production of Polish coal mines, which last year produced about 45,000,000 tons of anthracite alone.

Other production figures were not immediately available. Resources in the conquered area include mineral and metals necessary for manufacture of war supplies. Coal from the Silesian fields will be transported to Baltic ports for Germany over a railroad built by French capital.

Some 600,000,000 French francs (about $10,750,000) went into construction of rail connections between Katowice and the Port of Gdynia. Occupation of Gdynia was announced Sept. 14 by the German Army.

Germany military leaders said minor damages to the line inflicted by the retreating Polish Army would be repaired in a short time.

German Plans Click

Polish coal supplies now controlled by the Reich fit neatly into German plans to meet trade demands with Sweden and other Baltic countries.

Sweden's chief need is coal, and to obtain Swedish iron ore, lumber and foodstuffs, Germany has been preparing to export large quantities of its own sorely needed coal reserve.

Petroleum obtained from Poland also may figure in German trade with the Baltic States.

German authorities estimate the occupied Polish territory produces about 6 per cent of Europe's petroleum. Army engineers already have set about introducing high-pressure production methods in the oil fields between Drohobycx and Boryslaw.

There is every appearance of confidence here that Germany's Baltic trade will not be interrupted by the British blockade. This confidence apparently was shared by German insurance companies, which announced reduced rates.

While still obviously incensed by the British blockade, German spokesmen insisted it would not seriously affect the Reich. They said German counter measures—including a humane submarine campaign—would be much more damaging to Britain.

Neutrals Aroused

The German viewpoint was that the British blockade would most directly hit neutral states wishing to trade with Germany. No stone is being left unturned in the diplomatic field here to arouse neutrals to oppose what is termed a British effort to dictate what "neutrals may buy, wear, eat, and ship."

The conservative economic news service "Volkswirtschaftliche Korrespondenz" forecast Britain would regret having taken steps which it described as inviting sea war on commerce.

The service intimated that submarines and surface raiders would be able to make serious inroads on the British food supply.

The news service said Britain produces only one fourth the food it needs and has only a six to eight months' store of supplies. The British wheat supply was said to be sufficient for only three months, the meat supply for six months, sugar and fruits for three months, and butter for six weeks.

Germany, it was contended, can hold out indefinitely with trade routes to the north, east, and south open.

Heads Federal Workers

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Cecil E. Custer, finance and budget officer of the United States Civil Service Commission, is the new President of the American Federation of Government Employees, succeeding Charles I. Stengle.

British Call More Troops—Blockade Tightened

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The second batch of British Army conscripts under the Conscription Act of last spring was called up today.

British reports, meanwhile, indicated an unceasing vigil of the seas to enforce naval and economic warfare against Germany.

In the House of Commons, which met for slightly more than an hour to discuss minor points of Britain's war legislation, it was announced that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain would deliver his third statement on the progress of hostilities when the House reconvenes next Wednesday.

The House passed a wartime control of employment bill through third reading.

War Cargo Seized

The intention of this measure, through sharp curbs, is to prevent nonessential work from attracting men away from vital war industries. It gives the Minister of Labor sweeping enforcement authority.

The Southern Army Command authorized the information that the new militiamen had reported to more than a dozen reception depots.

The first disclosure of a war prize cargo involving an American freighter, the Warrior of Mobile, Ala., was made yesterday. A public notice said about 5,900 tons of phosphate had been taken from the Warrior and was being held by order of the Marshal of the Admiralty.

No details were given of when or how the cargo was seized.

[The Phosphate Export Association in New York said the shipment had been paid for in cash before the Warrior sailed and that the Association had no further interest in it.]

The Ministry of Economic Warfare previously had announced seizure of the cargo of the Netherlands steamer Gornelo as suspected contraband and the searching of the American freighter Black Osprey. The Admiralty had disclosed that more than a score of ships had been detained for investigation and that a search for contraband already had been made aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam, flagship of the Holland-American Line.

The first meeting between the Duke of Windsor and his brother, King George VI, who succeeded to the throne when the former King abdicated nearly three years ago, raised the belief in informed quarters that Windsor soon might begin work in a war assignment.

Story of Air Raid

The first eye-witness account of the air raids on Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, Germany, were given yesterday through the Ministry of information.

The Wilhelmshaven raid, the leader reported was carried out successfully by three British planes and without a casualty.

"We could see a German warship," he said, "taking on stores from two tenders at her stern. . . .

"Flying at 100 feet above mast height all three aircraft converged on her. I flew straight ahead. The pilot of the second aircraft came across from one side, and the third crossed from the other side.

Planes Under Fire

"When we flew on top of the battleship we could see the crews running fast to their stations. We dropped our bombs. The second pilot, flying behind, saw two hit. We came 'round, and the ship's pompom guns began to fire as we headed for home. My navigator saw shells bursting almost on the tail of the aircraft.

"The second pilot, swooping across, took a photograph which was subsequently found to be very blurred owing to the weather conditions at the time just before he dropped his first bomb."

The officer said the pilot of the third plane told him the second bomber's missile "appeared to drop dead amidships."

Yesterday the Prime Minister told the Commons that if Germany bombed civilians in Poland it would strengthen the resolve of Britain and her Allies to "ensure the menace we are now fighting is finally removed."

The Prime Minister reiterated the statement yesterday by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax that Britain would claim a free hand to take "appropriate action" if Germany bombed civilians.

Referring to an official German statement that severe measures would be taken to crush civilian resistance in Poland he said:

"His Majesty's Government have noted this announcement, which on the face of it is in flat contradiction of the German Chancellor's recent statement to the Reichstag when he disclaimed any desire to make war on women and children.

"The restrictions we—like the French—have imposed on the operations of our own forces were based on the condition of similar restraint being observed by our opponents; and His Majesty's Government must, of course, hold themselves free, if such restraint is not in fact observed, to take such action as they may deem appropriate.

"But I wish to add that whatever be the lengths to which others may go, His Majesty's Government will never resort to deliberate attack on women, children and other civilians for purposes of mere terrorism.

"In the meantime, it must be remembered that our strategy and tactics must at all stages be governed by one consideration and one only—namely, the most effective prosecution of the war.

"I will add that if action of the kind suggested in the German announcement is taken, it will inevitably further strengthen the resolve of ourselves and our Allies so to conduct our policy and so to prosecute the war as to ensure that the menace which we are fighting—of which this may be another manifestation—is finally removed."

Lord Halifax announced in the House of Lords that the German Government had notified Great Britain it would observe for the duration of the war the prohibitions concerning the use of poisonous gases laid down in the Geneva Protocol of June, 1925.

He said, however, that Germany reserved full liberty of action in the event an enemy power infringed provisions of the protocol.

The Foreign Secretary recalled that Hitler said in his reply to President Roosevelt's recent appeal that there should be no bombing of unfortified towns.

Biddle Sets Up U. S. Embassy On Polish-Rumanian Border

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15 (AP)—The American Embassy staff and several other foreign missions arrived today at Zaleszczyki, little village on the Polish-Rumanian frontier, in a new move along the trail of Poland's traveling Government.

If necessary now the diplomats have only to step across the border into neutral Rumania.

The move was the third for the American Ambassador, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., his wife and daughter, Peggy Thompson Schulz, and Mrs. Biddle's secretary, Mary McKenzie, since leaving bomb-wrecked Warsaw.

Embassy on Wheels

They have traveled by automobile—an embassy on wheels—through the back roads of Poland, living from hand to mouth.

They stopped first at Naleczow, just outside Lublin, where the Polish Government established itself temporarily.

The continued German advance sent them across Western Poland to Krzemieniec, 25 miles from the frontier of Soviet Ukraine.

There, far removed from the battlefront, foreign staff members felt reasonably sure they would remain settled for some time.

They searched out living quarters, unloaded their archives and personal belongings and sought to establish themselves in order. Motor cars, however, were kept in readiness for another dash.

Mrs. Biddle, her daughter and secretary were the only women of the American embassy who made the last trek to Zaleszczyki. The others have gone on to Bucharest.

Envoys on the Move

There was no information whether the latest trip was made by day or night, but the scene repeated that of the other withdrawals from danger as cars flying flags and loaded high with luggage took to the highways.

Most of the diplomats were weary from lack of sleep, uncertainty of hours and disruption of the routine of their lives at Warsaw.

There were touches of wartime humor in the stay at Krzemieniec. North Winship, Counselor of the American Embassy, had to shop for his own bed. Mrs. Biddle searched the village for a collection of pots and pans to set up housekeeping. The French Embassy took over an old building with long rows of beds like a school dormitory.

Among the diplomats were South American, Turkish, Greek and Japanese embassy attaches.

Poles Fleeing Into Rumania Reported Under Steady Fire

SNIATYN, Poland (At the Rumanian Border), Sept. 15 (AP)—Refugees, moving along the main highways of southeastern Poland today, reported they were under continual fire of German planes using bombs and machine-guns.

They said every train, railroad station, bridge and automobile in the area was an actual or potential target of the swarming aerial invaders.

It was estimated that at least 100,000 Poles, moving mostly afoot toward the Rumanian frontier, were fleeing Poland's war zones.

With communications disrupted, making accuracy impossible, it was estimated in foreign circles that civilian casualties in scattered towns and byways averaged at least 100 daily.

The Poles say the German onslaught has been speeded by a vast network of spies using hidden shortwave radio to furnish information to the Nazi military.

Poles on the other hand are severely handicapped in maintaining connections between staff headquarters at Lwow and the front lines, frequently meeting with delays as much as six hours. Virtually the only means of communication now existing is by courier planes hedge-hopping and sneaking back between German raids.

Limitation of the airplane as a war weapon, in spite of the impressive performance attributed to German aviation units has evidently prevented the British and French from helping the hard-pressed Poles in the air.

Also a factor has been the evident desire of the British and French High Commands to keep their warplanes at home until they discovered which way the wind would blow on the question of mass bombing raids.

Much of the rapid advance of the German armies can be attributed to a near-perfect intelligence service on Polish troop movements. That, in turn, has been due almost entirely to freedom of action by German reconnaissance planes.

Italy Increases And Equalizes Pay Of Armed Forces

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Italian Government increased the pay of the some 1,800,000 soldiers under arms from 40 centesmi (about two cents) to one lira (5¼ cents) a day.

The new rate also applies to Blackshirts and militiamen who, after having done regular military service at soldier's pay, have been receiving 8 or 12 lire per day, depending upon their duties. While receiving only one lira under the new regulation, their wives, like those of regular army men, are entitled to six lire daily and two lire for each child.

The placing of the militia and the army on an equal pay basis was regarded as a further move to unify the country and eliminate any reason of possible animosity between the two armed branches.

Canadian Election Date Not Advanced

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Prime Minister Mackenzie King has indicated in the Commons that there will be no general election in Canada until after the next regular session of Parliament which will be called in January.

Mr. King stated his opposition to any extension of the regular term of his Government due to expire in 1940. The House would be summoned again in January, he said, and Parliament could then decide, in the light of developments intervening, what should be done.

British Say They Have Sunk Number Of Reich U-Boats

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The British Ministry of Information announced this afternoon that "a number" of German submarines have been destroyed by patrols of British destroyers and airplanes

The following communiqué was issued:

"His Majesty's destroyers, patrol vessels, and aircraft have been carrying out constant patrols over wide areas in search of enemy U-boats. Many attacks have been made and a number of U-boats have been destroyed. Survivors have been rescued and captured when possible."

Mussolini Takes Steps For Year's Food Needs

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini was announced Sept. 15 to have been in daily conference with Cabinet Ministers for the past week on provisions for Italy's food supply for the coming year.

It also was announced that Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, Undersecretary for Italian Africa, arrived in Tripoli to study the defense of Libya and the settlement of additional Italians there.

Mussolini ordered provincial authorities to organize special police squads to prevent food hoarding and speculation. Limitations were imposed on the use of imported coal in order to conserve Italian fuel reserves. Domestic gas service was restricted to seven hours a day.

Nova Scotia Miners Strike

NEW WATERFORD, Nova Scotia (CP)—Two Dominion Coal Company collieries were idle Sept. 15 after almost 2,000 men walked out in protest against working with alien miners and changes in mine routine.

Travel

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British 'Bombs' Hit at Heart of Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15 — The extent to which Britain is going in the effort to make the aims of the Allied cause felt behind the German lines is indicated in the announcement of plans for radiocasting German casualty lists. This devise is a part of the general program of propaganda in which the dropping of some 13,000,000 pamphlets over German territory has played a major role.

The casualty list, which it is assumed will be eagerly listened to in a nation where radio and press are so heavily censored, is intended to provide "attention value" for the British radiocasts. These are expected to reiterate the sort of thing that is contained in the pamphlets which have been dropped over Germany in such profusion. The latest of these read:

"You, the German people, can, if you will, insist upon peace at any time," the note today read. "We also desire peace and are prepared to conclude it with any peace-loving Government in Germany."

Air Armadas Unchallenged

It is believed these words must have been heavily underlined for readers by the fact that five times already whole squadrons of British planes have winged their way unharmed over Germany without taking advantage of their apparent safety to aim more obviously destructive weapons than words.

During these first days of war Britain and France definitely had command of the air over Western Germany owing to the fact that the greater part of the Reich Air Force was being used in an attempted Eastern Blitzkrieg, lightning war. It is believed here that dropping of leaflets instead of bombs may have assisted too in diversion of military thought while British troops and equipment were crossing the Channel to France in silence as is now officially admitted.

While it is impossible to know how many German citizens have read the British message there are some indications that the leaflets have had wide reading as well as wide circulation.

[Circulation has been so wide that many leaflets drifted over frontiers into neutral Denmark, The Netherlands and Belgium.]

Authorities Threaten

News comes from Denmark that in Germany's border provinces authorities found it necessary to take strong action against "treasonable reading" and have radiocast threats of imprisonment for those found paying attention to such leaflets.

It is not only around the borders, however, that the leaflets have found a mark. German officials acknowledge pamphlet raids over Kassel 200 miles inland on the way to Berlin, while in official announcements Britain declares the industrial district of the Ruhr was heavily bombarded with 3,000,000 pamphlet bombs. These two statements give some idea of the "extensive areas in Western and Northern Germany" mentioned in British communiqués on the flights.

Göring's Warning

For the thousands who are believed to have read the messages there is now known to be millions who have heard about it owing to the publicity given over the radio by Field Marshal Hermann Göring in his recent speech at a munitions factory. It is noted that Marshal Göring took for granted his audiences' knowledge of the pamphlets.

"If there are some people who do not wish to do their duty to our nation let them go to Britain and join the rogues there who write those leaflets," Marshal Göring declared adding "if British airplanes fly at tremendous heights at night and drop their ridiculous propaganda on German territory, I have nothing against it. But take care. If leaflets are replaced by one bomb then reprisals will follow and will be carried out as in Poland."

While it is not expected the pamphlets will have any immediate effect other than give the British viewpoint to German citizens, it is considered significant here that a special effort has been made to release them over Western industrial districts like the one where Marshal Göring spoke where Socialism and anti-Naziism were strongest in the early days of Adolf Hitler's rise to power.

The "bombings" are not the result of a sudden decision, the raids having been carefully planned some months ahead as a possible move in the event of hostilities. Similar propaganda was believed to have had some part in the eventual 1918 success. In the last year of the World War millions of leaflets were dropped over German lines. The important difference between then and now is that in 1918 few of the leaflets reached civilians. Now Britain has been dropping to civilians more pamphlet bombs in one week than the Allies ever managed to loose in one month of the World War. More recent precedent for bombing civilians with leaflets was first established by the Chinese who in May last year made a correspondence raid on Nagasaki.

The Chinese were not able to continue the raids for long, and now it is a question how long Britain can go on. When a large part of the German Air Force returns to the West it will not be so easy to make unhampered raids. It seems that no British pamphlet bombers have yet been hit by anti-aircraft fire but the last raid showed what the future might hold when a bomber was forced down —by a Belgian fighter—after "inadvertently" violating Belgian neutrality.

Chinese Scurry; 'Bombs' Flutter

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China

Chinese scurried to cover recently as Japanese planes "bombarded" Wanhsien, in Szechwan Province, near the entrance to the Yangtze River gorges.

Instead of bombs only paper came down—leaflets described by the Chinese press as containing a "preposterous" peace plea.

Where Armies' Drives Are Plotted

Wide World Radiophoto

Two of Britain's Top Military Strategists

Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside (left), British Commander of Overseas Forces, and Viscount Gort, Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force and Chief of Imperial Staff, at the War Office studying course of battle as Allies hammer at Germany's Siegfried Line.

20,000 Americans Quit War Zones To September 7

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The State Department estimates more than 20,000 Americans returned to the United States from war-stricken Europe in the two weeks ending Sept. 7.

Officials said 9,900 passengers were known to have arrived at United States Atlantic ports during the week ended Sept. 7. In addition, two ships of foreign registry, with an unreported passenger list, but having a total capacity of 2,350 passengers, arrived in New York. The Department assumed, therefore, that the total was at least 12,000.

In the preceding week, 9,300 passengers arrived from Europe at United States Atlantic ports and 1,200 at Canadian ports.

"Additional facilities for the transportation next week (week ending Sept. 23) of a greater number of passengers will be available," the Department said.

It made no estimate of how many Americans still were in Europe and wished to return.

The Department said the SS. Orizaba, especially chartered to bring Americans home from Europe, was due shortly at an English port and would pick up survivors of the SS. Athenia, sunk while en route from Glasgow to New York. Another specially chartered vessel, the SS. Shawnee, has sailed for a French port, and three other passenger vessels recently chartered are about to sail. The five ships have a combined passenger capacity of 3,520.

"Certain neutral flag ships are resuming their services," the Department said, "and affording accommodations to the United States. It is understood that Netherlands ports and the Mediterranean area, in particular, are covered by these neutral services.

"In addition to the special ship facilities which have been arranged, the regular north Atlantic passenger ships of United States registry are continuing to make quick passages to and from Europe, and quick turn-arounds."

Russia Tourists Advised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The State Department said today its Moscow Embassy's advice that Americans leave Russia was in line with standing instructions on Embassy procedure in times of threatened danger.

The Department lists 400 Americans in Russia as of Jan. 1 as permanent or semi-permanent residents. This does not include an unknown number of tourists.

British News 'Blackout' Lightened After Protests

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15—Britain has learned one lesson in the second week of the war—that it is not wise to keep people completely in the dark. Public pressure having brought more light to the stygian darkness of blacked out nights, similar, but more intensified, pressure is now bringing slightly more light to the darkness of the news blackout.

With the partial lifting of the embargo on overseas telephone calls by foreign journalists, facilitating the speedier transmission of news cables, the relaxing in some measure of the extreme severity of censorship, and the increasing of the number of journalists on the staff of the Ministry of Information, authorities now hold out hope that the major criticisms leveled in the press and in Parliament will eventually be met and remedied.

While it has been realized here that the Ministry of Information has not had an easy task, that the difficulty of reconciling the public's need for news with the military need for the utmost secrecy possible has been intensified owing to the hurried formation of the Ministry itself, it has been increasingly felt that the situation was not being handled as well as it might be.

Need for Reform

The need of some measure of reform is heavily underlined by the recent incident involving the Ministry of Information, the War Office, police, and the press which resulted in what Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, described in the House of Commons as "regrettable confusion." The Ministry of Information released the news that British troops were in France; papers began to print it; the War Office stepped in to withdraw permission to print it; then only a few minutes afterward authorities thought better of it and allowed its publication after all—because American news agencies had flashed the story to the United States before the first ban applied.

This incident brought public attention to bear on the Ministry and was followed by a debate in Parliament. One of the immediate results has been the promise that in future the closest contact between the military departments and Ministry will be maintained.

Observers here believe that more significant than this promise is the statement yesterday by Lord MacMillan, Minister of Information, which is taken to herald a change in attitude of the military toward the press.

Change in Attitude

"In a democracy like ours," Lord MacMillan declared, "even the fighting services will have to become publicity-minded, not in the sense of dislosing anything of military value, but in the sense of remembering that there is a home front as well as a front of war, and that the maintenance of the spirit and morale of our people is almost of as much consequence in its contribution to victory as the morale of our fighting forces.

"Therefore, they must not be reluctant to help me in my task of giving the public as much information as can possibly be given as to the true functions of the department.

"It is a ministry of expression, not a ministry of repression and least of all a ministry of depression," he added.

"One can understand that those who are engaged in the actual work of war are reluctant to talk about it."

It is now expected that the Ministry of Information will do a great deal to "put its house in order." Long delays over censorship of cables—which made the Athenia story of one of the foremost American correspondents 12 hours late—have been mitigated by installing censors day and night in cable offices.

The opening of the overseas telephone communications should, it is claimed, make it easier still to get flashes of important happenings to the overseas press quickly. American telephone communications already have been opened and it is expected that lines to Scandinavia and other neutral countries will be ready by next week. For the first time cables and other messages in languages other than British and French are to be allowed.

Another important concession now made is contained in the departmental notice that censors should now let through inferences of journalists—the word in the notice is "imaginings." At last the correspondents here can more freely give their own interpretation of news without the possibility of it being censored and even have a chance to get their own ideas across, provided they make it clear that it is unofficial.

Soviet Assails Poland's Internal Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

ice law affects citizens born during the second half of 1918 and in 1919 as well as all high school grauates born in 1920 and 1921.

The latter group totals 145,000 persons who are to receive special training as future Red Army officers.

Further, there is the sudden anti-Polish attitude adopted by the official Russian press.

Excused as Defense

But mobilizations in totalitarian countries have long been excused on grounds of defense or as simply customary maneuvers this time of the year. The Soviet appears to have chosen the defense excuse since an editorial in Pravda, official Kremlin organ, this morning stresses "Many capitalist countries are enveloped by flames of war and the Soviet Union must not be caught unawares."

Such a statement is capable of a number of interpretations, but all leave behind the question, "What state is likely to catch the Soviets unawares?"

Certainly not Poland which is fighting for its very existence, and so it can only be Germany whose forces are hastening to encircle Poland and are approaching Russian borders. Yet significantly enough the Russian press, today is strongly anti-Polish, complains that Polish airplanes [four in number] are violating Russian frontiers and accuses the Poles of not making serious resistance against German armies.

Pravda then deduces this result from Poland's "brutal treatment" of its minorities and talks of the "white terror of cultural extinction by military colonization" and the like, adding that "in this matter Poland's policy does not differ from the oppressive policy of Russian Czarism."

A significant note in this connection is that there is no mention of disruptive work by German minorities in West Poland, although this was prominent in Soviet radiocasts a few weeks ago.

The question, "What are Russia's intentions?" thus persists. Does this apparent imitation of the tactics of Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Germany's Minister of Propaganda, mean that Russia has agreed with Germany to a partition of Poland?

The answer must be withheld for fuller information.

Shadow of Stalin

From Berlin are many reports to the effect that "the shadow of Russian intervention is showing itself more definitely on the eastern horizon."

But this should be read in conjunction with the fact that National Socialists hold tenaciously to ideas and are now probably holding to this one that Britain and France may still be pressed to accept a peace over partitioned Poland despite their statements to the contrary, if the added danger of German-Russian military cooperation threatens.

Inquiries here reveal that circles well-informed on Russia still maintain Russia's whole attitude is governed by two considerations.

1. It is not anxious to see Germany as a neighbor.
2. If Germany overruns Poland and establishes a direct boundary with Russia, then Russian self defense must make that frontier as distant as possible.

It cannot be denied also that in diplomatic circles here the opinion is growing that the German-Russian neutrality pact of August contained certain secret clauses or at least that tacit understanding at the time that the collapse of Poland should signalize the start of territorial revision in the East and in Balkan Europe on German-Russian lines.

Redivision of Eastern Europe

Such circles accepting this assumption then visualize the possibility of Russian occupation of Polish White Russia and the Polish Ukraine as well as possible Russian occupation of Riga and Russian control of the Baltic States. In fact, territorial revision of East Europe along the "Curzon line"—that line laid down by the British Foreign Minister in 1919.

The possibility that Germany and Russia have also gone so far as to decide upon redivision of Balkan Europe, Russia regaining Bessarabia, Bulgaria won over by a promise of Dobrudja, and Germany executing its will in Hungary and Rumania, also is entertained in these same circles.

Such a conception may appear too fantastic and such a disregard of the rights of national self-determination so far fetched as to be rejected offhand. Such developments are certainly carrying elements of their own destruction within themselves, but events the past two years in Central Europe and Germany's oft-repeated determination to make all Europe east of the Rhine its own "Lebensraum" (living space) follow such lines.

Pravda Assails Poland

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Communist Party organ, Pravda, yesterday declared that the Polish State "began to crumble with the first military setbacks" because of disunity through its "oppression" of national minorities in once-Russian territory.

In an analysis of Poland's "quick military defeat," the newspaper said the "multi-national state" crumbled from within from "deep-rooted weaknesses."

These were pictured as the outgrowth of the "rude and unscrupulous exploitation" of 40 per cent of Poland's people—minority groups including Ukrainians, White Russians, and Jews—by "Polish ruling classes."

In its analysis, Pravda said:

"In the course of German-Polish hostilities one cannot cite as facts any serious resistance by Polish troops to the advance of the German Army, or any partial Polish success in any direction of operations.

"All reports on the situation in Poland show that disorganization of the entire Polish State machine is constantly growing."

Asserting that Poland's Eastern minorities had been "doomed to cultural degradation," and that they represented a people "not knit together by ties of friendship and equality," Pravda added:

"One finds it difficult to explain such a quick defeat only by superiority of German military technique and military organization and by lack of effective assistance to Poland on the part of Great Britain and France."

A "multi-national" state in which minorities are not taken care of, Pravda said, "cannot constitute a strong military force. This is the root of weakness of the Polish State, and the inner cause of its military defeat."

Among Poland's people the newspaper listed at least 8,000,000 Ukrainians and about 3,000,000 White Russians—groups it termed larger than the entire population of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Minorities Oppressed

"It would appear that the Polish ruling classes should have established normal relations with such important national minorities, secure them national rights, give them—if not political—at least administrative autonomy and give them national schools and cultural institutions.

"It is clear that without such and similar rights for national minorities it is impossible to preserve a multi-national state and assure its inner unity and vital power.

"Yet the Polish ruling classes proved incapable of grasping this . . . or making any practical step to bring about this condition. More, Polish ruling circles did everything possible to aggravate relations with national minorities and bring them to a state of extreme tension.

Germany Makes Offer To Exchange Prisoners

BERLIN (AP)—The German Government, through the Swedish Embassy, which represents Polish interests in Berlin, has suggested the exchange of several thousand German civilians being held in Polish camps for an equal number of Polish war prisoners.

The Polish Government was reported here to have declined.

Deal With Hitler Breaks Back Of Comintern, Trotsky Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Acid comment is made by Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian leader and foe of Joseph Stalin, upon the signing of the Russian-German non-aggression and commercial treaties, in which he points to his prophecies, made since 1933, that such an alliance was inevitable. Absence of the former head of the Red Army from Mexico City when the pact was signed delayed his comment but the bitter words lost nothing in effect through the delay.

Mr. Trotsky calls attempts of defenders of the pact to picture it as an instrument for peace and democracy, a "repugnant joke" and scoffs at this interpretation which confused Communists supplied. The people who are still trying to present it as an act of political virtue are rapidly decreasing, he says, with the ultimate result that "the only merit of the pact is, that by revealing the truth, it breaks the back of the Comintern. No force in the world can check this dissolution. The world proletariat will pass upon the treason of the Kremlin and the cadaver of the Comintern."

Chance for Fat Profits

"The chaos which the zig-zags of the Comintern produce in the minds of the workers is one of the most important of the fascist victories," he says. Mr. Trotsky asks how either a German or Russian worker, who has been taught to hate the other as his enemy, can now swallow the propaganda of friendship and still respect the leaders who feed it to him.

"In the last session of the Supreme Soviet," comments Mr. Trotsky, "Molotoff praised the opportunities of the commercial treaty with Germany. There is nothing surprising in this. Germany vitally needs raw materials. When there is war, costs don't count. The merchants, speculators and usurers grow fat on war. The Kremlin sent oil for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. The Kremlin charged double prices for poor armaments sent to Spain. Now the Kremlin waits to make good deals with Hitler for the Soviet raw materials. The lackeys of the Comintern have the shamelessness to defend the action of the Kremlin. Every honest worker throws up his hands before this policy."

After stressing his repeated predictions of an alliance between Russia and Germany, Mr. Trotsky said: "I never predicted that Stalin would sign an aggressive alliance with Hitler. Stalin fears war above everything, as proved by his policy of capitulating to Japan in recent years. Stalin cannot go to war while the workers and farmers are discontented and the Red Army decapitated. The German-Soviet pact is a surrender of Stalin to fascist imperialism for the purpose of preserving the Soviet oligarchy.

Other Reasons for Flop

"In all of the peace masquerades organized by the Kremlin, Hitler was always presented as the most dangerous, if not the only aggressor. On the other hand Poland was an innocent dove. Today when Hitler changes from words to deeds and launches his attack against Poland, Moscow also passes to deeds and aids Hitler.

"This is a reality which cannot be denied with sophisms. Moreover, the Supreme Soviet ratified the pact in the same moment in which the German army crossed the Polish frontier. Stalin knew very well what he was doing."

Mr. Trotsky holds that instead of the pact breaking the Axis, as some defenders say, Russia through signing it, took Japan's place in the Axis. "The aid of the distant Mikado was illusory," he said. "That of Stalin is real. Is it strange that Hitler should prefer the friendship of Stalin to that of the Mikado?"

Hungarian Neutrality Found In Doubt After Csaky Speech

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15 (AP)—Hungary's denunciation of the Versailles Treaty, her refusal to proclaim her neutrality, and her notice to the world that she would "stand firm until the very last man" to protect her vital interests, caused diplomatic circles today to speculate as to how long neutrality would continue to rule Southeastern Europe.

Foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky's speech last night to the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee was considered of prime importance in view of the belief of well-informed observers that on Hungary's actions depend a continued peace in the five other little nations now standing aloof from war.

He declared that a Hungarian declaration of neutrality in the present European conflict was "needless," since "any declaration of that sort only could complicate our national life in case of a long-term war." In elaboration he said:

"No danger imperils Hungary from the part of adversaries fighting near her frontiers."

Count Csaky has been doing much airplane shuttling between Budapest, Rome and Berlin recently. His latest trip was last week. In his address he praised Premier Mussolini for being the first to attack "sins" of the peace treaties, and he gave him credit for the fact that the entire world had not yet "burst into flames."

He expressed regret that Hungary was not recognized in the Versailles Treaty, adding that the settlement was bound to be followed by the present "dreadful revenge." Emphasizing the determination of Hungary's statesmen and Army to protect the soil of working Hungarian people, he said that answer is still delayed from Rumania regarding Hungary's proposals for a pact giving Hungarian minorities greater rights.

Approximately 1,500,000 Hungarians live in Rumania, chiefly in the Transylvania region given to Rumania after the World War.

In the opinion of some foreign observers, pro-Axis speeches by Count Csaky at this stage were prompted by a desire to appease local National Socialists, who have been loud in their demands that Hungary line up openly with Germany. Also a factor, it was believed, was a desire to appease Reichsführer Hitler himself, who has a powerful mechanized army just across Hungary's northern frontier.

National Socialists have been making some headway with arguments that correspondence between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, as well as the recruiting of Czech Army units in France and England, were indications that Czechoslovakia might be recreated if Germany lost the war. They claim that the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia) would then be lined up once more against Hungary, with the result that this nation would lose Ruthenia, all chance of regaining other portions of Slovakia would disappear, and Transylvania would continue as part of Rumania.

U. S. Tourists Home; Millionaire Acts As Liner's Waiter

NEW YORK (AP)—A millionaire who was required to work as a waiter, and nearly 100 other American refugees from the war who did menial shipboard chores, arrived in Jersey City Sept. 14 aboard the liner President Monroe.

When the State Department pressed the former passenger liner, now a freight carrier, into service to pick up 204 passengers in Genoa, Italy, it was decided all the men would have to work. The ship had a crew of only 79. Many men did work they had never done before.

Walter Weinghimer, millionaire owner of a sugar company in the Philippines, was made a waiter. His wife and two children were also aboard. He admitted breaking a lot of dishes.

Dr. Rolfe Crum, President of Neff College in Philadelphia, washed dishes.

Other waiters were Prof. Gerritt De Jong, Jr., of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; William Robertson, in banking business in Amherst, Ohio; Joseph di Amato, a Boston high school teacher, and John Viglietti, Lucy, Tenn., farmer.

Danes' British Goods Kept From Germany

COPENHAGEN (AP)—British authorities advised Danish firms that, effective Sept. 14, neutral countries buying British goods must sign a declaration that the goods are not for subsequent resale to Germany.

Berlin Taxis Removed To Conserve Gasoline

BERLIN (AP)—Berlin taxicabs have been removed from service as a gasoline conservation measure. With omnibus and street car service already curtailed, night transportation became a problem.

Allied Agents to Buy in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Great Britain and France will send high commissions to the United States to purchase essential commodities for the present European conflict as they did in 1914 when the British Mission, headed by Lord Northcliffe, and the French Mission, headed by Capt. Andre Tardieu established headquarters at the Vanderbilt Hotel, it was indicated in high quarters here today.

Official confirmation of the report was not to be had pending the special session of Congress next week whose action will determine the arrangement if the federal lawmakers amend the Neutrality Act and open United States resources to the belligerents. In this eventuality, it was expected that, like the Northcliffe-Tardieu Missions, those of 1939 would establish close relations with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company which handled the purchases and loans portfolios for the Entente Allies during the World War.

When Mr. Morgan returned home from Great Britain early this month, he intimated that his bank might again take the role of Anglo-French commercial agent in America, but beyond the statement of his willingness to serve, there has been no formal announcement that the commission has yet been advanced or undertaken.

Both the British and French Governments already have large dollar balances in this country, including gold supplies under earmark at the Federal Reserve Bank, with Canada now moving its gold reserves to New York in action following its declaration of war against Nazi Germany last week.

Small Trade For Neutrality Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Most small businessmen favor amendment of the present neutrality laws to provide cash and carry purchases of raw materials, the National Small Business Men's Association headquarters here announces. These owners of small businesses, says DeWitt M. Emery, President of the Association, are unalterably opposed to foreign entanglements or direct participation of the United States in the European conflict.

They believe, Mr. Emery says on the basis of a study of opinions of Association members, that the present neutrality laws favor Germany as much as cash-and-carry would favor England and France.

Leaders of this group, the headquarters reveals, are unanimous in saying that the power to declare which are belligerents and which are combat areas should not be left to the discretion of the President or any other one man or small group of men.

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Borah's Views on Neutrality

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The text of Senator William E. Borah's radio address last night on neutrality follows:

Europe is again in the midst of war. The President of the United States has issued proclamations to the effect that in this war this Nation shall stand neutral. But we all realize that laws and statutes and proclamations are not, and will not, be sufficient to maintain successfully a policy of neutrality. Only the united will of the people can accomplish this difficult task. It is highly proper, therefore, that we openly and frankly discuss all phases of this question which bears, and will bear, so heavily upon the great body of the people. I want to associate myself tonight with all those who believe we can and ought to remain neutral. I want to resolve with you that we will in good faith put forth our best thoughts and our best efforts to accomplish that great aim.

If we can succeed as a people, especially in the midst of conditions such as they now are, in establishing here upon this western continent a great neutral power, a power standing not for force, not for cruelty and injustice, but for peace, for fair dealing among nations, for reason and justice, we will not only have added honor to our own Nation, happiness to our own people, but we will have rendered to all nations and all peoples a service far greater than it will ever be possible for us to render by joining any nation, or nations, in carrying on war. Force is gradually undermining and destroying freedom everywhere. If we are not going to wholly surrender to a world governed by force, then we must establish somewhere a great power which speaks for and represents in act and deed the things which make for reason and justice. Whatever may be the discouragements and however great may be the obstacles thrown in our way, let us make the effort, let us unite behind a policy which, if carried through in good faith upon the part of the Government and with effectiveness upon the part of the people, will not only shelter our homes from mass murder, our people from poverty and premature graves, but will also go far toward guaranteeing anew the blessing of free institutions. It is an effort worthy of a great and free people.

Spineless Doctrine

We are set on the threshhold of all debate, of all consideration, of this subject of neutrality with the statement often delivered and with an air of finality that we cannot be neutral, that Europe is now so near to the United States, owing to modern inventions and the mingling of business affairs, that neutrality is impracticable, if not impossible. This seems to me a spineless doctrine. It is not the doctrine inherited from our forebears. If true, we would be the most ill-fated Nation on the earth instead of being, as we had long supposed, the most favorably circumstanced of any, or all, nations.

How near was Europe, how smotheringly close, was the European system when Washington announced his policy of neutrality and published it to an astonished and enraged Europe? He thought neutrality both wise and practicable, in fact, he believed that such a policy was indispensable to a free America. Yes, how close was Europe to the United States at that time? The United States was really looked upon by European powers as a part of the European system. Brazil at that time belonged to Portugal. Practically, if not all, the balance of South America was owned, or controlled, by the Spanish Crown. The West Indies belonged to England, France, and Spain combined. European countries owned, or controlled, Central America, Mexico, also what was later known as Texas, Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Alaska. In fact, this continent might be said to have been at this time geographically a European-controlled continent. Our entire northern frontier was heavily garrisoned by European regulars. Indians were being used by European powers to harass our people and all Europe mocked at the idea that this young Republic would long remain an independent government.

Neutrality Policy

We were in actual contact, physical, political, and spiritual—if I may use such a term in this connection—every day of our lives with Europe and affected likewise daily by the domination of the European system. But Washington said we will be neutral as to these European conflicts. And, had he not so declared and made good, does anyone doubt the devastating effect upon freedom, upon liberty, upon this Republic?

But we have no alternative, it is in effect declared, after these 150 years of self-government, we must go in in some way or other into all these controversies, broils, and wars of Europe. It is useless, we are told, to try to avoid this fate. Though these wars are not our wars, though they are wars brought on through the manipulation and unconscionable schemes of remorseless rulers, though their national policies are not our policies, though their crimes are not our crimes, still, we have no alternative, so it is urged, but to sacrifice the wealth, the homes, the savings, and the lives of our own people whenever the conflicts arise.

Although our people have sought peace and now seek peace, still we must make war because European governments maintain an eternal Saturnalia of human sacrifices. Though the law of our land banishes racial and religious persecution from our common country, still, because Europe is "near," we must join in racial and religious conflicts and sacrifice our people over conditions which our forebears long since rejected. Though we seek no people's territory, nevertheless, because Europe is "near," we must sacrifice the savings of our people and the sons of our mothers in this endless imperialistic strife. Though we would take no part of the loot which was divided up at the close of the World War, we are now called upon to make sure the title to a vast amount of this loot. What a fateful doctrine to propose? Let us renounce it and make the effort at least to establish freedom from the European system.

Key To Problem

But friends, the problem of maintaining neutrality under present conditions lies closer home. Let's go direct to its discussion. It is presented by this proposal to repeal the Arms Embargo Act. To those who are advocating repeal, I submit this question: Is it not your main purpose in securing repeal to enable us to furnish arms, munitions, and implements of war to one group of nations and to deny them to another group of nations, which groups are now in mortal combat? Is not this laying the foundation for intervention—in fact, is it not intervention—in the present European war? Is it not your purpose to take sides through the authority which will be available when the Embargo Law is repealed? And if the purpose of repeal is to do these things, and we do them, is not neutrality broken down, destroyed, and are we not thenceforth by every rule of international law, by every dictate of common sense and common honesty, parties to a European conflict? I further submit to those who hear me: do you think the time has come when for reasons of humanity, or of national defense, we should take our place in another European war? I feel we are really considering in this broad debate the broad question of whether we are justified, as a people, in intervening in this conflict and meet the issues as they are being presented upon the battlefields of Europe, for we cannot escape that destination if we move along the lines now proposed.

Let me review a brief and recent piece of history. Four years ago there began an earnest discussion in this country of the subject of neutrality. It was taken up in Congress and fully debated. Every phase of it was presented. It was discussed in the open arenas of the Nation. Learned men in all walks of life brought their contribution to the consideration of the subject. Our people wanted, above all things, to cut out the sale of arms to warring nations. It was felt it would help to keep us out of foreign wars.

Approved by People

Finally, in 1937, we passed a law which prohibited the sale of arms, munitions, and the implements of war to any nation, or nations, engaged in war. This law met the approval of the Executive Department. It met the approval overwhelmingly of the great majority of the American people. At the time this law was passed and this policy of neutrality established, there was no war of any moment anywhere Germany and Britain were upon comparatively friendly terms. Both as a matter of morals and as a matter of international law, as a sovereign right, we had the undoubted right to establish this policy of declining the sale of arms, munitions, and implements of war to any nation engaged in war.

It is now proposed to repeal entirely this provision of the law. It is proposed to repeal it to enable this Government to furnish arms to one side and to withhold them from the other. The proposal for repeal is based upon the program of taking sides in the furnishing of arms. Undoubtedly, as I say, we had a right to pass the law, and undoubtedly, we have a right to repeal the law. But when we couple the repeal with the announced and declared program of furnishing arms and munitions to one side and withholding them from the other, such program will unquestionably constitute intervention in the present conflict in Europe.

It may be said to repeal the law is not unneutral. I think under the circumstances it is. However, let's not discuss technicalities. But when it is said to me as a Senator: I want you to carry through a program, the first step of which is repeal, the second step of which is the furnishing of arms and munitions to one side, openly, persistently, and continually declared, then I know I am voting for intervention, I am helping to take this Nation into a European war. I cannot hide behind the fact that they are two different acts because both are a part of one plan, and that plan includes the furnishing of arms which is beyond question intervention. All anyone need to do to know that this is the real, the controlling, purpose of repeal is to read the literature on repeal down to the last 48 hours.

Why Risk War?

The talk here in Washington is no longer that of merely furnishing arms. It is said: We must prepare to fight. One of my colleagues, a most able and sincere Senator, declared a few nights ago publicly: "Let us give up this 'dream of impartiality,' therefore, of neutrality. It is better," said he, "to take sides and fight." He was speaking out boldly what is now heard from the same sources from which came the agitation of furnishing arms. And, if in a few months we can tear up the law which a Nation almost universally approved, how long do you think it will take to put across the proposition of sending our young men into the trenches once we have intervened? They may say to me: You cannot be sure that intervention will send our young men to Europe. Of course, I cannot be sure. But I cannot be sure that it will not. I say that would be the logic of the moment. But suppose I cannot be sure, I ask: Why risk it? Why trifle with foreign wars? Why bring the American boys to the precipice where any incident of war may kick them over?

The plan now presented by the advocates of repeal is that the democracies of Europe are imperiled, that we must go to their rescue, that civilization is threatened, that we cannot ignore the problem. But, if the war continues and the imperiling of democracies and the threatening of civilization increases, what can we say, having once put our hand to the plow? Will we turn our backs to the whole situation? I repeat, as I stated a moment ago, what we are really considering these days is the broad question: has the time come when the United States must take part in this European conflict? Why deceive ourselves as to what will happen once we enter the conflict. Why shut our eyes to the inevitable consequences which must flow?

Time will not permit a detailed discussion of what is known as the cash-and-carry plan. It is based upon the principle that those who want our arms and munitions or raw material shall come and get them, pay cash, and carry them away. But, while I cannot discuss it in detail, I want to take time to say that this plan does not change the situation, as I understand it, with reference to neutrality. The cash-and-carry plan repeals the Embargo Law and enables our Government to direct the arms and munitions to one side and withhold them from the other. Whatever merits, or demerits, this plan may have, it does not seem to me be bear, only most indirectly, upon the question which I have sought to have you consider this evening.

I am concerned at this time with one proposition, that of avoiding any act, or acts, which will embroil us in a European war. I do not believe the cash-and-carry plan has any considerable bearing upon that point, and I shall therefore content myself with this brief reference.

Wise Judgment

Friends, I know how deep-seated is the feeling in this country against certain creeds and ideologies prevailing in Europe. I have had ample proof of this feeling in recent weeks. I would not want any of our people to think less of these creeds and ideologies than they do. They are in conflict with every tenet and teaching of our American civilization. But it is not hatred of another country but love of our own which makes for wisdom and justice in the formation of national policies. What we are all interested in, I am sure, is what course will most likely bring peace to the United States and contentment and happiness to the American people. Where the welfare of an entire nation and the health and the lives of the people are involved, we can afford to be patient, to be tolerant, and, at the same time, determined in our effort to find the right way. The democratic processes should at all times be kept intact. Free speech, free press, uncontrolled consideration in debate, are essential to right conclusions and sound judgments in a democracy. We can all afford to trust our cause to the democratic processes, and, when the final judgment is made up according to those processes, we can rest in the belief that the judgment will be a wise judgment.

Twenty years ago we went into Europe to take part in a European war. We went with high hopes and, in my opinion, for ample cause. But even so, how futile the sacrifice we made. Scarcely had the heroic story of our soldiers been written before the socalled peace treaties had set at naught the principles for which our soldiers fought. Every move in that direction, therefore, should be subjected to the test of the best thought and the high motives of the entire American people. If the worst should come, and for any reason we should be involved in another European struggle, nothing should be taken for granted as to why the sacrifice must be made.

Appeal for Old Law

In conclusion: the President has called a special session of Congress for the purpose of removing the embargo on arms, munitions, and implements of war. There are some of us who want to keep the old law—who insist that the sale of arms to all nations engaged in war shall continue to be prohibited. The only question in controversy, the only matter of difference that I know of, is the sole question of whether we shall sell arms or not sell arms. We see that the supporters of repeal are anxious to put an embargo on ships going to war zones, on loans to all nations engaged in war, anxious to prohibit our citizens from traveling in war areas, all this and more is to be done in the name of neutrality in the effort to keep us out of war. We most heartily support this entire program. We say in the name of peace: do these things. Maintain neutrality as to all these matters. But we observe here that there is a sudden break in the embargo—the most threatening and disturbing of all factors, the most calculated to get us into trouble—arms, munitions, and implements of war are to be let through. Embargo is not to apply. What is the significance?

We feel sincerely that this is an error. We stand where we stood two years ago, where Congress stood, where the Executive stood, and where the people stood. What is the significance? Why prohibit loans in the name of peace and for the protection of our people but not prohibit arms? Why place an embargo on all other things mentioned but repeal it as to arms? That is the sole matter of controversy What we did two years ago we did in the name of humanity, in the name of peace, to protect our homes, our sons and daughters, and to help keep us out of war. Blame us not therefore if we are slow to surrender our convictions.

What we who oppose repeal are contending for is now the law of the land. It has been and is being enforced under the proclamation of the President No arms, munitions, and implements of war are being sold. In what possible way can the United States be benefitted by permitting the sale? Who is it that is to be benefitted? In what respect is this country threatened by reason of the fact no sale of arms is being made? In what respect are the safety and security of the people imperiled? This is the sole matter of controversy. We urge that the same rule, the same principle, be applied to the most deadly of disturbers, arms, along with the other things prohibited.

Congress Session Will Be Radiocast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 15

The special session of Congress called by President Roosevelt for Sept. 21 will be radiocast over the combined blue and red networks of the National Broadcasting Company, it was announced today.

Speaker William B. Bankhead has given the broadcasting company permission to radiocast the session from the House chamber. Earl Godwin, of the N. B. C. Washington staff, and Carlton Smith, presidential announcer, will describe the session, which will open at 12:45 p. m. Daylight Saving Time.

The Mutual Broadcasting System also will radiocast the special session.

The Columbia Broadcasting System will not cover any of the sessions save in its regular news period unless President Roosevelt makes a personal appearance speech in Congress, which it would carry, spokesmen said.

Line of Battle in Poland

By a Staff Artist

Points of German Advance and Attack to Date

Arrows indicate main points of German attack. It should be remembered that some of the latest areas reported to be occupied by the Germans are for the time being only lightly held by tank units and could not be retained if contested by the Poles in force.

German Drive Ruins Polish Strategy

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor and Specialist on Military Affairs

The Polish army apparently has failed to carry out successfully its strategy of falling back with rear guard actions to a straight line of defense. Reports indicate large numbers of prisoners and very spotty holding of the line, signs that what at first a well-organized retreat has become a disorganized army facing defeat.

A strategic study tended to show a line from East Prussia to the Slovak-Hungarian border junction, straight, well dug-in and fortified, as the local point for a determined stand. It cut a front of 1,000 miles down to some 250 miles in length. This would permit concentration of Polish troops, artillery and motorized units otherwise badly scattered over a 1,000-mile front which started with impossible flank threats north and south.

Brest Litovsk, a fortified city, was seen as the logical center. However, taking advantage of the Bug and Vistula Rivers, the Poles attempted a stand with Warsaw as the center. Apparently the retreat to this line was forced to at such a pace, due to German motorized columns and airplanes, aided by perfect weather, that this line was never properly set up to withstand the tremendous forces concentrated against it, roughly from two thirds to four fifths of the entire German Army. The Poles performed heroically in face of the overwhelming force of their opponents but today it takes more than heroism to meet heavy mechanized equipment plus the constant bombarding by a super airforce that even made England and France stop before its threat at Munich last year.

Rains Came Too Late

One hope of the Poles was heavy rains which would stop the land motorized forces and permit the Polish cavalry to get into action. These failed to materialize in time to stop the German momentum.

Today's report indicates the Polish armies in a continued retreat. There is a chance that the strategically sound defense line centered on Brest Litovsk may be found strong enough to hold back the Germans. But with the Nazi High Command continuing with always heavier drives on the right and left wing than in the center, any central position of strength tends to make another bad salient for the Poles with continued German flanking threats.

The Germans have taken the original pattern of the war and kept it during the offensive. There has been a wise holding back of the center while keeping the wings forward. Its devastating effect is approved from a study of the map today. With evenly matched forces such strategy would be impossible. Then concentration of force at one part of a line would call for weakening another part. The skill of opposing generals in feeling out these weak spots and attacking would govern the results.

However, with the Germans able to bring tremendous concentrations at both ends of the line while maintaining a good strong center, the original bowed line has been kept up and Poland's lesser forces, greatly lacking proper arms, have had to fall back steadily under it.

Quick War Seems Realized

The German dream of a quick war seems near realization. Its southern drive is rapidly approaching Lwow which means cutting off the lone railway line to Rumania through which present oil and future Allied supplies would come. The Baltic States, with small reserves and blockaded by German control of the Baltic, could not contribute any major help to the Poles in the way of supplies.

Britain and France have been criticized for not sending air aid to Poland. If the Polish position was as weak as it now appears to have been then it is a question whether such aid would have had any significant effect. Any major drives on the western front will call for all the air power the British and French can raise. To have had major air losses in Poland would have weakened this striking force at a questionable price. Used in Poland they would only have delayed somewhat the Polish retreat. Used on the western front their weight, added to the armies of France and Britain, might be a major force in tipping the scales on the side of victory. All of which gives some idea of the difficult decision the Allied High Command must make.

One lone hope appears to be a stand by the Poles in front of the Pripet marshes, an area where motorized columns are of little avail while cavalry functions at its best. This could help by holding a fair number of German divisions in Poland. But once gaining this line the Germans could well afford to withdraw the majority of their troops and send them to the west, confident that no major counter offensive could take place since the Polish supply lines would be effectively cut, except—and a big except—for aid from Russia.

Russia is always an enigma and more so now than ever. There doesn't seem the remotest chance it would help the Poles. If it did that would be another story.

Germany Eases War With Poland's Oil

By the Associated Press

The conquest of Poland promises to increase enormously Germany's available oil supplies for a war fought largely with gasoline, and to add materially to its coal supplies.

The Polish oil fields were credited with a production in June of 44,000 tons of petroleum, compared with Germany's 65,000 tons. Some experts figure Germany will require from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons annually in war.

President Extends U. S. Sphere

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Civil War position of the North was a remark that would hardly have been made by American officials prior to entrance into the World War, because every effort was being made to forget the free-handed application of the northern blockade. In a word, President Roosevelt appears to take entirely the British view, that a belligerent is entitled to what he can get away with.

Recognizing the informality of his definition of territorial waters, the President said afterward that it came hot off the bat, and that nobody ever had defined territorial waters that way before!

The President said that the fact the present neutrality patrol is operating as far as 200 miles off shore in the North Atlantic does not necessarily imply that the United States is extending its territorial waters that far. He said the patrol is operating in those waters only to obtain information.

Concedes British Position

The President's two positions from one viewpoint cancel one another in relation to the historic neutrality debate; from another viewpoint they are both on the side of noninvolvement. Taking the first viewpoint: the President's assertion of territorial waters means that he abandons traditional neutral assertions, and is conceding the British position.

But in the second viewpoint, both assertions could be viewed as those of a President determined to prevent American involvement at all costs. He is first warning war makers away from the Americas: he is second refusing to be drawn into disputes over neutral rights which threatened American involvement in the last war.

The President said he had neither read nor heard Senator William E. Borah's radio speech, the opening gun in the neutrality debate. The Idaho Senator, with the manner and force of an elder statesman, defined the position of the "peace bloc." Repeal of the arms embargo, he sought to define as the first step to war, and an act of inevitable involvement.

Remarks Challenged

In two passages, in particular, Senator Borah's remarks are challenged in Administration circles. He spoke of "the announced and declared program of furnishing arms and munitions to one side and withholding them from the other . . ." He also said "the cash-and-carry plan repeals the embargo law and enables our Government to direct the arms and munitions to one side and withhold them from the other. . . ."

Advocates of repeal point out that nobody proposes the United States should "withhold" arms. The "withholding" of arms from one side does not result from any act of the American Government, they say, but from the historical fact of sea power in the hands of the Allies. The American Government did not produce this sea power, they add, any more than it did the land power now enjoyed by Germany. But they insist that the present arms embargo partially nullifies the sea power while not touching the land power, hence is not an impartial law.

Of greater importance than Senator Borah's speech was the assertion of neutral rights by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. The Secretary's statement did not define neutral rights, and it indicated a good deal of latitude in their interpretation, though it formally notified belligerents that the United States adheres still to its basic conception of the privileges of neutral nations. The statement, therefore, was in line with President Roosevelt's remarks. Secretary Hull significantly asserted that neutral rights will be pressed only in so far as is "most practical and prudent." He pointed out, also, that the United States had "for the time being" invoked certain restrictions of its own which deliberately surrender various neutral rights.

Edison Gives Advice

In short, the President and Secretary Hull have plainly indicated that the United States is not "waging" neutrality in the 1914-17 sense anywhere except in the Western Hemisphere. This is a vital change from the position in the late war.

In line with the foregoing expressions of policy was the advice of Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of Navy, that stranded Americans in Europe wait for American ships to bring them home. "The safest thing for Americans to do," he said, "is to ride American ships, properly marked, and traveling in regular sea lanes without convoy. If Germany or some other power wants to take a chance and torpedo one of these ships, they are taking a long chance."

Further indications of national or congressional opinion in support of the Administration foreign policy come regularly to hand. Vice-President Garner, it is understood in sources close to him here, is prepared to endorse repeal of the arms embargo. Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, latterly a frequent anti-New Deal factor, also warmly endorsed repeal.

Bernard M. Baruch, who was Chairman of the War Industries Board, also indorsed repeal of the arms embargo to place trade in wheat and oil and instruments of war on the same plane. He also urged full expansion of American armed forces at once. And he said forcibly:

"If we get involved in war nobody is going to make the profits they may think they're going to make, because there will be a ceiling on prices and taxes will be boosted plenty to take it away from those trying to take advantage of the situation."

Warsaw's Status Serious

(Continued from Page 1)

tioned the capture of prisoners. Artillery apparently is very active on both sides, French reports especially mentioning the heavy fire of German batteries from the heights south of Saarbrücken. One main purpose of artillery fire is to hamper railway and road transportation, and the persistence of German artillery action suggests the possibility of a large French offensive in the fairly near future.

Rainy weather has hampered air reconnaisance on both sides during the last few days. The number of airplanes shot down on the Western Front apparently has been small on both sides, and devastating air raids, which many military experts considered the most probable feature of modern warfare, thus far have occurred only in Poland.

British officers, supervising the debarkation and disposition of British units arriving in France, speak very highly of French ability and resourcefulness in coping with problems connected with billeting and disposition of troops.

London May Get Poles' Gold Stock

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — Diplomatic circles reported Sept. 14 that Eugene Kwiatkowski, Polish Finance Minister, had arrived here and was negotiating with the Rumanian Government concerning the removal of Poland's gold reserve through Rumanian territory to London.

It was reported here that the gold reserves were hidden at present in a Polish village near the Rumanian border.

Fresh Bread Is Banned, Greece Hunts Hoarders

ATHENS (AP)—Greece has banned fresh bread as a food conservation measure. Officials decided the citizenry would eat less if it had only stale bread.

Meanwhile, Government officers and police started searching homes for hoarded foodstuffs. Quantities in excess of wartime limits are to be seized and owners prosecuted.

Taft Favors Repeal Of Arms Embargo

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Robert A. Taft, Republican Senator from Ohio announced himself in favor of a "cash and carry" neutrality law Sept. 14.

"I am in favor of repealing the arms embargo providing there is a cash-and-carry clause for all goods, including arms. I don't think this will tend in the least to draw us into the war. I think we should not get into it. I know we can stay out if we want to."

He predicted the special session of Congress would last "pretty well until the regular session begins Jan. 3."

Czechs Pay Tribute To First President

PRAGUE (AP)—More than 2,000 Czechs made a pilgrimage Sept. 14 to the grave of Thomas Masaryk, first President of the former Czechoslovak Republic, on the second anniversary of his passing.

Dr. Emil Hacha, President of Bohemia and Moravia, laid a wreath on the grave in the name of the National Unity Party, the only legal political group in the Protectorate.

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John Van Druten in Movies Speaks for Unknown Writers

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Hollywood, Calif.

Anyone who thinks Hollywood has not been affected by the war has not stopped to consider the large numbers of Englishmen who are continually employed in films. No production, possibly, was more noticeably English, when war broke out, than Sam Goldwyn's "Raffles," with its all-English cast. As a matter of fact, the production was stopped for a few days, while David Niven and the rest of the players prepared to go home. But then word was received that they would be given 30 days in which to get ready, and the production started again.

But this account is not primarily concerned with "Raffles," or its cast, except as these throw a little light on John van Druten, who only recently completed the script.

Loafing about the studio one afternoon, I found the script on a desk and read it. I won't tell whose desk, because scripts are not supposed to be read, except by their directors, producers, and casts—though exceptions to this rule are sometimes made.

Now, "Raffles" is an old-fashioned sort of play, with a matinee idol crook, a bit of London life, and just a turn or two in the British week-end countryside. You couldn't expect much from that combination. I found some of the old bits in it; but I found a good deal more that was new. So I decided to ask John van Druten about it.

Asked of Favorite Scenes

I found him, in a room littered with papers, books, typewriters, and other miscellany of a writer's habitat, at his hotel. A radio occupied the most prominent position in the room, but wasn't going.

"Oh, yes, of course I've had it on," he said, noticing my raised eyebrows. "I've had it on too much. I've been living with it. Now I've limited myself to two sessions with it a day, one in the morning and one in the evening."

I asked about "Raffles," and he seemed pleased that I had found it fresh.

"You did notice that he still escapes through the clock?" he said; and I said I did.

"I had to do that," he said. "Everyone who knew I was doing the screen play asked me about their favorite scenes. You can't leave those out."

I had found the dialogue tight, terse, but full flavored. He explained that he had had a job with that, all right. He had cut and cut, writing and rewriting. The films require that. He would be as glad, he said, not to be writing films at all. He doesn't like to, particularly. He would much rather write plays.

"But that's not the only reason I don't like to write films," he said. "I think one of the saddest commentaries on the films today is that they don't accept stories or manuscripts from unknown people. They send them back unopened.

John Van Druten
Playwright, author, and now contributor to the screen

Yet I should think there might be growing up in the world a great many young men and women who could write films just for the love of writing them, and who would therefore do a much better job.

"That's the reason I wrote my first play, and I loved doing it. I think the same thing would apply to films. Yet all the film makers, without exception, continually go out of their way to hire writers who have first achieved success in other fields, and who can be induced to write in the film medium, which generally they dislike, only because there is more money in it than they can afford to turn down."

Helped by Editor

Mr. Van Druten was helped in his formative years by Sir John Squire, then editor of the now discontinued London Mercury. His second play, "Young Woodley," banned by the Lord Chamberlain because it was considered an attack on the English school system, later played successfully in both New York and London, and, indeed, in most of the rest of the English-speaking world. Mr. Van Druten had written the play, incidentally, while he was a special lecturer in English law at the University of Wales. Three of his plays besides "Young Woodley"—he has written some 15 plays altogether, and three novels, as well as an autobiography—were also hits. The three were, "There's Always Juliet," "The London Wall," and "The Distaff Side." He also did the screen plays for "Parnell" and "Night Must Fall."

His new play, tentatively titled "True Story," will open in New York in the fall or early winter.

Bridges Hearing Expected to Stir Federal Probes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Disclosures made in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing just ended here will, it is anticipated, stimulate further inquiries on the Pacific Coast.

Among by-products of the testimony given for and against the waterfront leader appears the following:

Indication of the broad extent to which the Communist Party and Communists have organized and worked on the Pacific Coast both openly and covertly.

Widespread activity of certain individuals, organizations, and groups—not connected with the Government—on this Coast in informing themselves as to the ways and means of operation of organized labor and its leaders.

Anti-Labor Activity

Revelation of activity allegedly anti labor in nature that will have, as a result of its airing through the Bridges hearing, further investigation by the Senate Civil Liberties Investigating Committee.

Tentative promise of investigation of all West Coast Communist and Fascist "subversive activities" either exposed, uncovered, or hinted at in the Bridges hearing; this investigation to be commenced by the Dies Congressional Committee for Investigation of un-American Activities.

These by-products came out as defense and Government attorneys attempted to reveal motives behind activity on the West Coast waterfront with which Mr. Bridges has been connected as a leader.

Probably for the first time in the history of Pacific employer-employee waterfront relationship much of the background and reasons why some of the important flare-ups occurred were revealed in the testimony of more than 30 witnesses.

Bridges' Defense

Mr. Bridges' attorneys based the defense on the thesis that the alien labor leader was "framed"; that evidence at the hearing was finally brought about by "improper inducement" to witnesses; and that the case against Mr. Bridges was fundamentally "anti-labor." Defense tactics were to discredit and "smear" Government witnesses.

Thomas B. Shoemaker, Solicitor for the Department of Labor, carrying the attack against the alien, based his case in part on evidence introduced purporting to show that Mr. Bridges was a Communist, as indicated by his reputed attendance at certain meetings held to be solely Red in membership and in purpose, and through declarations he was alleged to have made indicating that he was opposed to the American form of government.

Landis to Decide

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Harry Bridges deportation hearing has ended—for all but Dean James M. Landis of Harvard University Law School.

Mr. Landis must determine—from more than 1,500,000 words of contradictory testimony—whether the alien West Coast labor leader was, or is, affiliated with the Communist Party and whether the Party advocates violence to overthrow the Government.

Mr. Bridges categorically denied he was a member of the Party, the charge on which the Labor Department seeks his deportation to Australia. Mr. Landis is expected to take two months for his decision.

Mr. Landis abruptly ended the formal open hearing Sept. 11 but ordered that a deposition be taken in closed session from Stanley M. (Larry) Doyle, anti-radical investigator whom the defense called the "mainspring" of an alleged conspiracy to deport Mr. Bridges.

But Mr. Doyle was dismissed and the hearing terminated Sept. 14 by John G. Clarkson of the Securities and Exchange Commission, sitting as examiner, because of the "inability of Doyle and defense counsel to agree on the financial matters"—Mr. Doyle's expenses.

Weiss Verdict in Louisiana Paves Way for Other Trials

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15 (AP)—Convictions of Seymour Weiss, a Huey Long lieutenant, and four other persons on mail fraud charges spurred Federal prosecutions today in their attack upon Louisiana scandals and paved the way for trial of Mr. Weiss and former Gov. Richard W. Leche on other charges.

The convictions, punishable by 10-year sentences and $10,000 fines, rendered a staggering blow to the Long political machine, now fighting for retention of power with a State gubernatorial election only four months away. The late Senator Long's brother, Gov. Earl K. Long, is a candidate.

Mr. Weiss, one of the three heirs to the powerful Long machine, and four co-defendants were found "guilty as charged" on the Government's contention they defrauded Louisiana State University out of $75,000 in an alleged double sale of hotel furnishings to the University.

Others Indicted

Convicted with him were Dr. James Monroe Smith, much-indicted former President of the University; Monte Hart, New Orleans contractor; Louis C. Lesage, former Standard Oil official, and J. Amory Adams, Dr. Smith's nephew by marriage.

The Government contended Mr. Weiss got $16,500, Dr. Smith $25,000, Mr. Hart about $17,500 and Mr. Lesage $8,500 in a deal whereby Bienville Hotel furnishings were sold to L. S. U. for $75,000 after the University allegedly purchased them previously in a $575,000 deal for the hotel. Prosecutors charged the mails were used in the transaction, leading to convictions of each on two counts.

Prosecutors said the next trial would be that of Mr. Weiss and Mr. Leche on charges of conspiracy to violate the Conally "Hot Oil" Law. They were indicted on charges of sharing $67,000 each in a deal whereby contraband oil was run off to Texas and then shipped to foreign countries in violation of Louisiana's conservation laws.

Plea for New Trial

Mr. Weiss, who is an hotel executive, Mr. Leche and Mayor Robert S. Maestri of New Orleans dominated the Long machine and State political affairs until recently.

Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah took under advisement a plea for a new trial, delaying passing of sentence.

It was the first of numerous trials to follow on indictments growing out of widespread investigations begun in June when Dr. Smith resigned as L. S. U. President and fled to Canada, and Mr. Leche quit the Governorship the next day in favor of Earl K. Long.

Early Eskimo Find Tells New Culture

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Discovery of an Eskimo village, of possibly 2,000 years ago and differing from any others found in Alaska or Greenland, was reported Sept. 14 by Helge Larsen, Danish archaeologist.

Mr. Larsen, Curator of the National Museum at Copenhagen, said he and his party partly uncovered the village near the site of the present village of Ipiutak, in northwestern Alaska.

"We found good evidence of the oldest Eskimo culture ever discovered," he related. "For example, the dwellings, arranged in four rows, lacked the typical long entrance passageway of Eskimo architecture. Each house also had a central fireplace, which is not found in the usual Eskimo dwelling." The village consisted of about 200 dwellings.

Mr. Larsen said that for the first time in his study of early Eskimo peoples he found slender sewing needles, made from the bones of birds.

Kansas City Seizes Many Slot Machines

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—More than 800 slot machines and 10,000 punchboards were confiscated by police Sept. 14 in the biggest round-up of gambling paraphernalia in Kansas City history.

Moving vans, police trucks and police cars followed the raiding squads, hauling the equipment to headquarters. Large quantities were obtained at the headquarters of companies merchandising the devices, Lieut. William Tobener, head of the vice squad, reported.

Airways Maps Neutrality

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pan-American Airways announced Sept. 14 that under its own neutrality regulations it would not extend passenger accommodations on its transatlantic service to individuals connected with the armed forces of any belligerent country.

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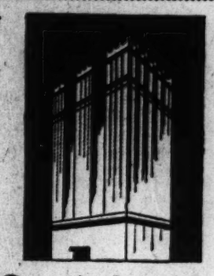
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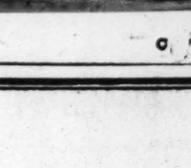
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The Home Forum

Autumn Travelers

NOW THAT NORTHERN days are shortening, the equatorial flowers bloom valiantly again in all our gardens. Fresh September mornings bring the acrid scent of marigolds into the house, and bring Mexico with it, where, on a morning like this, the sharp hoofs of the goats crush the dark plants in the gutter, as they tinkle past the door on their way to pasture.

There are no travelers like the flowers. The most familiar plants in your garden have come from places you will never see. Only about half of the plants now growing in North America were here before 1492. Many, even of those that run wild across the continent, are foreigners, like loosestrife, from England, and peach, from Persia. And, oddly enough, those native flowers that we grow in American gardens have usually come back to us from London or the Jardin des Plantes, their Indian names and origins forgotten; so that it is still a surprise to find them flourishing wild in the Western Hemisphere.

* * *

Between Mexico City and its mountain rim, the fields lie pink with cosmos. Coming back from Toluca, you can stop and pick an armful of them, pink or white or lemon yellow blossoms with their delicate black stems. They have not grown as high as the cosmos in Michigan and Vermont gardens, but it is the same starry flower; Paris has interfered with them less than with the others. You will never be able to explain it to your Mexican friends, though. They will laugh at you for picking "flores del campo"; they will never understand that these are *garden* flowers, running wild with sucn lavishness in the fields.

The dahlia, on the other hand, is a true European. Before the eighteenth century was up, dahlias were growing in Spain, and Nicholas Thierry de Menonville, so they say, had sent its seed all over Europe. They named it after a Swedish botanist, they set it out in their herbariums—and then they forgot it. For what was this dahlia? A daisy-like flower, too small for its plant: a single yellow disk, with white or tomato-colored rays; a delicate root, moreover, that hardly bloomed before frost and had to be pampered through the winter. Just such a flower as you might expect from a continent that had remained hidden through all the history of civilization! You can still see it at home, along the paths and highways of Guatemala, a coarse little flower hardly worth the effort of carrying back seeds.

But the gardeners are curious men, and thrifty. When they found that you could not even trust the seeds of a dahlia to produce similar plants, they set to work happily. They encouraged the differences, they segregated them, they magnified them. There had hardly ever been a flower so liable to sports, to unpredictable variations, and every gardener made what he liked of the dahlia. In my childhood we knew only a prim, Victorian dahlia, a wine-colored pompon with twisted quills that looked like a pin-cushion. It was a great day when I first saw dahlias blooming in Paris—modern dahlias, the kind Renoir loved, rich, shaggy flowers, tawny and careless. And now this generation, too, have come home like exiles, with new manners, new speech, and a new charm.

* * *

As for the marigolds, theirs is an even stranger story. They show how eagerly we humans search for similarities that will fit the new in with the old. For, when the people of England saw this bright orange flower from Mexico, they cried happily: why, it's a marigold! And marigolds the family of *Tagetes* have remained, until they have robbed the pot-marigold of its own immemorial name and forced us to call it the calendula. And just as the Italians, slow to believe that any good thing could come from the West, called maize "Turkish corn," the English, with an uneasy feeling that this flower was somehow outlandish, not quite a marigold after all, began to speak wisely of "French" and "African" marigolds.

It is easy enough to lose these threads. The tiny marigold could so easily be French, ruffled and piped as it is, like a velvet ball-dress. It is a sophisticated flower, and you are bound to be surprised when you find it blooming wild in Mexico over all the grassy ruins of the city of Monte Alban. Monte Alban has been buried so long—its past is so mysterious, and its builders, we have thought so long, were after all only Indian savages. Yet perhaps we should listen to the flower. Down in Oaxaca, in the musuem, there is gold jewelry that gives the same message of sophistication. Filigree of delicate wire, dainty beads and ear-drops, exquisite figures of animals and of gods—their intricacy and their distinction, as well as their color, recall the flowers that bloom in their forgotten city.

No, these big orange and yellow heads are no African marigolds; they are *sempachutl*, the sacred autumn flower of the Aztecs. You would never doubt it, if you saw a wreath of them on an Indian head. You would never doubt that Mexico is their home after All Souls' Day in November. Then they lie heaped at every street-corner, loaded in every boat at Xochimilco or Patzcuaro. Women in blue rebosos go by with armfuls, men with great hampers full; the children play with them, the very burros wear them, and the whole country is an echoing harmony of vivid orange.

And meanwhile the true marigolds, the "fruitful marigolde" of Gerard and its family of calendulas, run wild over their continent of Europe. This is the "winking marybud" of Shakespeare, twisting its fringed petals tight against the dark. This is the flower that Keats exhorts to

"Open afresh your round of starry folds,
Ye ardent marigolds!"

It is the flower that William Morris loved for its honest brilliance and used, with his peacock blues, to drive out Victorian drabness. You may find it any spring day on the Tuscan hills, a tiny, an innocent flower among the grass.

* * *

Yet now, in September, the Mediterranean marigold lingers in New World gardens where the Aztec marigold, the cosmos, and the dahlia flourish. Here in the temperate zone, the flowers of the Mexican plateau are all autumn flowers. Only now do we approximate the equal light and dark, the warm dry noons and cool nights of their native place.

How wise the flowers seem, not opening to any random light, but waiting, delaying to put out buds, until they feel the proper space of time between sunrise and sunset. How curiously their doom must creep upon them in the shortening days! Nothing in the perennial cool air and nourishing sunshine of their southern plateau has led them to expect the final frost; and so they go on flowering, more and more exuberantly, until the chrysanthemums take over the garden in turn, and carry their blooming up to the very edge of the snow.

ELIZABETH WILDER

Evening in Fernandina

The rose of evening folds
Leaf by burning leaf,
The evening silence sculpturing
The contours of its grief.

The white road lies in moonlight,
The trees are tall with sleep.
The long black river of the night
Flows silently and deep,

And all the lost blue aeons,
The silver centuries,
Like great cats in the gloaming
Stretch and take their ease.

JOHN DILLON HUSBAND

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PORTRAIT OF MRS. DYER: *A Painting by John Singer Sargent*

THOUGH BORN IN FLORENCE, John Singer Sargent descended from early American settlers. He spent a good part of his life in Europe, visiting America for the first time at the age of twenty. His mother considered that it was less expensive to move about to various European centers, than to live permanently in one place. It was intended that the young boy would be prepared for a naval career. But, when he was thirteen, he had made up his mind to be an artist. He went to the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence, and he spent winters at Dresden and in Switzerland. In 1874 he decided finally to pursue his studies in Paris. He attended the class of Carolus-Duran, who was a popular painter of society folk. He was an admirer of Ingres. Like Parisian contemporaries, he became devoted to oriental art. He was a dynamic and keen personality, articulate and assured.

Interested in Spain, Sargent journeyed there in 1879. "El Jaleo," which achieved a great success, was painted at that time. In 1880 he visited Venice, where this portrait of Mrs Charles Gifford Dyer was painted in oil. The young artist was enjoying his first success; soon he became one of the best-known painters in Paris. This was the period of Bouguereau, of Boldini, of Bonnat. This was also the epoch of Degas, Renoir, Manet, Monet, Daumier. Sargent leaned toward the academic group, although he acknowledged some ideas from the inventive painters of the left wing.

In forthcoming years, he was to paint dozens of portraits of eminent and rich people. To this end he cultivated a very swift, crisp, accurate brushwork which recorded with uncanny precision the features of his models. Sometimes we are reminded of Degas, sometimes of Manet, in the concise method employed. However, Sargent preferred to hew to the line of tradition, to paint his models in spirited elegance, much, perhaps, as they wished to be seen and known. He managed to capture with perspicacity the total effect, the form, the gesture. He succeeded consequently in conveying the illusion of animation, so that his portraits seem less like pictorial compositions than they do speaking likenesses.

In some respects he never said more in a portrait of his later career than he did in this skilled and understanding portrayal of Mrs. Dyer. As it hung in the summer exhibition of the Museum of Modern Art, it proved one of the handsomest and most commanding portraits in a good selection of canvases painted by Sargent's contemporaries. This portrait puts him in a class not merely with notable painters, but with masters in the art of portrayal.

The portrait of Mrs. Dyer is in the permanent collection of the Art Institute of Chicago.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Photographing The Caribou

THIS IS A morning of mornings. The whole country is a fairy land, glistening and sparkling with a wonderful covering of iridescent hoar-frost. The dark, oily water of the river seems doubly dark as it glides along the white avenue. The edges are coated with frost-covered ice, and small clusters of frozen froth float slowly and silently down the river. The overpowering silence is broken now and then by the harsh croak of a raven or the whistling of a passing duck. It is on a morning like this that one appreciates to the fullest the joy of being entirely alone, and yet people so often ask me if I am not lonely on these solitary trips. On such a day as this, loneliness is impossible. The barrens surrounding my blinds are particularly and wonderfully beautiful this morning. In one part the yellow grass gives a curious golden hue to the frosty covering. In another the colour is pinkish-purple, as richly coloured leaves shine through the frost. . . .

The stillness of the morning was broken by repeated sounds of splashing in the river. Caribou had crossed and landed close to where my canoe was hidden. Fortunately they kept clear of my trail. It was only a small herd, but they came within range and I made two exposures. Scarcely had I reloaded the camera than another and larger herd came into view. What a superb sight they presented as they walked with quick steps along the lead which would give me the best chance with the camera! So quiet was the morning that the curious clicking of their feet sounded unusually clearly. Here was the chance for which I had been waiting six long years. The combination that I knew was bound to come some time; good light, and a large enough herd of absolutely unsuspicious Caribou. It was really worth waiting for, and my heart beat so hard with excitement that it seemed as though the approaching animals must hear it. . . . On they came, and I watched them closely as they grew larger and larger on the ground glass of the camera, but at the moment when they almost covered the entire plate, I pressed the shutter release, the picture was made and the herd had gone before another plate could be put into position.—From "Wild Life and the Camera," by A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

By Horse to Olevano

HAVING ENGAGED OUR guide and horses the night before, we set out betimes this morning for Olevano. From Palestrina to Cavi the road winds along a narrow valley, following the course of a stream which rustles rather than roars below. Large chestnut-trees lean every way on the steep sides of the hills above us, and at every opening we could see great stretches of Campagna rolling away and away toward the bases of purple mountains streaked with snow. The sides of the road were drifted with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom, and bubbling with innumerable nightingales that sang unseen. Overhead the sunny sky tinkled with larks, as if the frost in the air were breaking up and whirling away on the swollen currents of spring. . . .

All the while the scenery was beautiful. Mountains of every shape and hue changed their slow outlines ever as we moved; now opening, now closing around us, sometimes peering down solemnly at us over each other's shoulders, and then sinking slowly out of sight, or, at some sharp turn of the path, seeming to stride into the valley and confront us with their craggy challenge—a challenge which the little valleys accepted, if we did not, matching their rarest tints of gray and brown, and pink and purple, or that royal dye to make which all these were profusely melted together for a moment's ornament, with as many shades of various green and yellow. Gray towns crowded and clung on the tops of peaks that seemed inaccessible. . . .

There was Olevano just above us. Like the other towns in this district, it was the diadem of an abrupt peak of rock. From the midst of it jutted the ruins of an old stronghold of the Colonna. Probably not a house has been built in it for centuries. To enter the town, we literally rode up a long flight of stone steps, and soon found ourselves in the Piazza. . . . The inn only became such when strangers arrived, relapsing again immediately into a private dwelling. We found our host ready to receive us, and went up to a large room on the first floor. After due instructions, we seated ourselves at the open windows—Storg to sketch, and I to take a mental calotype of the view. Among the many lovely ones of the day, this was the loveliest—or was it only that the charm of repose was added? On our right was the silent castle, and beyond it the silent mountains. To the left we looked down over the clustering houses upon a campagna-valley of peaceful cultivation, vineyards, olive-orchards, grain-fields in their earliest green, and dark stripes of new ploughed earth, over which the cloud-shadows melted tracklessly toward the hills which round softly upward to Mount Cavi.—From "Fireside Travels," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The Single Eye

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, part of whose work involved him in a perusal of the daily papers and weekly magazines which dealt with political moves and world conditions, found himself becoming somewhat discouraged in regard to the world outlook.

In discussing a minor physical complaint, which had been disturbing him, with a practitioner, he was interested when told that he was not preserving the "single" eye of which Jesus spoke. On re-establishing this singleness of vision, he found that the physical difficulty had disappeared.

In Matthew (6:22) we find Jesus saying, "The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." What is this singleness of eye that is so important to gain? Christian Science, explaining the teachings of the Master, Christ Jesus, shows clearly that the allness of Spirit completely excludes evil as a reality. On page 466 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Truth is real, and error is unreal. This last statement contains the point you will most reluctantly admit, although first and last it is the most important to understand."

The reluctance of men to admit the unreality of evil has prevented them from having that "single" eye which would reveal to them the presence of harmony in the midst of seeming woe and sin. Yet we must obtain this singleness of vision if we are to progress in the knowledge of God and make the teachings of Christian Science practical in our lives.

A student of Christian Science found on examining his thinking that he had been letting into his thought a belief in the reality of the grievous events so vividly portrayed in the daily press. When he turned his thought resolutely away from these things to the contemplation of God as the only reality, he found that the suggestions of mortal mind had lost much of their hold on his thinking, and no longer had power to distress him as they had been doing.

"But," the reader may ask, "must we not read our papers and learn of what is going on in the world? We cannot spend our days in complete ignorance of world events." The answer to this legitimate question is, of course, that we must certainly take an intelligent interest in world problems; that we must see the arguments of mortal mind, and meet them with a strong mental resistance, refusing to admit error as real, and affirming, on the contrary, that, as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 71): "Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense."

When a wave of fear, often aggressively suggested, seems to be holding certain nations in its grip, it is our duty and our privilege to affirm constantly that the only power is Love, and that "perfect love casteth out fear" (I John 4:18). When floods or earthquakes are reported, how blessed it is to know that evil cannot express itself as either place or thing and should be boldly denied power or presence.

If we faithfully adhere to the absolute facts of being in our mental affirmations, we shall see much good coming to our consciousness. Problems that before seemed insoluble are problems no longer, and are sometimes so easily solved that we wonder why they ever appeared alarming to us. In this way it is apparent that we can be "exceeding joyful in all our tribulation" even as was Paul; not that we rejoice when tribulation comes, but because we see more and more each day how its seeming power is dissipated by the understanding of divine good which we are gaining.

When our eye is "single," the "whole body" of our thinking becomes indeed "full of light."

It is related that a woman once went to hear a lecture on Christian Science while bowed down in grief over the loss of her child. At the lecture she gained so clear a glimpse of the light of good as ever present, that her grief was healed. She told a friend afterwards that as she came away from the lecture, the whole street seemed illuminated with this light of Truth and Love. Although to human sense there was a very thick fog over the city, she did not notice this atmospheric condition, and she went home healed of her sorrow, and "full of light."

Thus we see that when we keep our eye "single" and turned constantly to the light of Truth and Love, the evils which claim to afflict mankind sink from sight, and we are left with a clearer vision of the perfection of the universe created by God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)

L'Occhio Sano

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UNO SCIENTISTA CRISTIANO, una parte del lavoro del quale richiedeva da parte sua un esame dei giornali quotidiani e delle riviste settimanali che trattavano di azioni politiche e di condizioni mondiali, si accorse che stava divenendo alquanto scoraggiato rispetto alle prospettive mondiali.

Nel discutere un piccolo disturbo fisico, che lo molestava, con un praticante, fu interessato quando gli fu detto che egli non conservava l'occhio "sano" di cui parlò Gesù. Col ristabilire di nuovo questa sanità di visione, egli notò che la difficoltà fisica era sparita.

In Matteo (6:22) troviamo che Gesù dice: "La lampada del corpo è l'occhio. Se dunque l'occhio tuo è sano, tutto il tuo corpo sarà illuminato". Che cos'è questa sanità di visione che è così importante di acquistare? La Scienza Cristiana, nell'interpretare gl'insegnamenti del Maestro, Cristo Gesù, mostra chiaramente che la totalità dello Spirito esclude completamente il male come una realtà. A pagina 466 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* Mary Baker Eddy scrive: "La Verità è reale, e l'errore è irreale. Quest'ultima dichiarazione contiene il fatto che tu ammetterai con molta ripugnanza, benchè in definitiva sia il più importante da capire".

La ripugnanza degli uomini ad ammettere l'irrealtà del male ha impedito loro di avere quell'occhio "sano" che rivelerebbe ad essi la presenza dell'armonia in mezzo alla miseria e al peccato apparenti. Eppure dobbiamo ottenere questa sanità di visione se vogliamo progredire nella conoscenza di Dio e rendere gl'insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana pratici nella nostra vita.

Uno studente della Scienza Cristiana trovò, nell'esaminare il suo pensiero, che egli aveva ammesso nel pensiero la credenza nella realtà dei tristi avvenimenti così vivamente descritti nella stampa quotidiana. Quando egli diresse risolutamente il suo pensiero via da queste cose verso la contemplazione di Dio quale l'unica realtà, egli trovò che le suggestioni della mente mortale avevano perduto gran parte della loro influenza sul suo pensiero, e non avevano più il potere di angustiarlo come facevano prima.

"Ma", il lettore domanderà, "non dobbiamo noi leggere i giornali ed imparare quello che avviene nel mondo? Non possiamo passare i nostri giorni nell'ignoranza completa degli avvenimenti mondiali". La risposta a questa legittima domanda è, naturalmente, che dobbiamo senza dubbio interessarci intelligentemente nei problemi mondiali; che dobbiamo vedere gli argomenti della mente mortale e far loro tronte con una forte resistenza mentale, rifiutando di ammettere l'errore come reale, ed affermando, al contrario, che, come dice Mrs. Eddy in *Science and Health* (p. 71): "Il male non ha realtà. Esso non è nè una persona, nè un luogo, ne una cosa, ma è semplicemente una credenza, un'illusione del senso materiale".

Quando un'ondata di paura, spesso suggestionata aggressivamente, sembra tenere certe nazioni nei suoi artigli, è il nostro dovere ed il nostro privilegio di affermare costantemente che il solo potere è Amore, e che "l'amor perfetto caccia via la paura" (I Giovanni 4:18). Quando inondazioni o terremoti vengono rapportati, com'è benedetto di sapere che il male non si può esprimere da se sia come luogo che come cosa e si dovrebbe arditamente rifiutargli potenza o presenza.

Se noi aderiamo fedelmente ai fatti assoluti dell'essere nelle nostre affermazioni mentali, vedremo che gran bene entrerà nella nostra coscienza. I problemi che prima sembravano insolubili non sono più problemi, e vengono spesso risolti così facilmente che ci chiediamo con sorpresa per quale ragione ci siano mai sembrati allarmanti. In questo modo è ovvio che possiamo essere traboccanti "d'allegrezza in tutta la nostra afflizione" appunto come lo era Paolo; non che noi ci rallegriamo quando viene l'afflizione, ma perchè vediamo di più in più ogni giorno che la sua potenza apparente è dissipata dalla comprensione del divino bene che noi stiamo acquistando.

Quando il nostro occhio è "sano", "tutto il corpo" del nostro pensiero diviene in realtà "illuminato".

Si racconta che una volta una donna andò ad ascoltare una conferenza sulla Scienza Cristiana mentre essa era accasciata di dolore per la perdita del suo bambino. Alla conferenza essa acquistò un barlume così chiaro della luce del bene quale sempre presente, che il suo dolore fu sanato. Dopo essa disse ad un'amica che, mentre veniva via dalla conferenza, la strada intera sembrava illuminata da questa luce di Verità e d'Amore. Benchè secondo il senso umano vi fosse una nebbia fittissima sulla città, essa non si avvide di questa condizione atmosferica, e andò a casa guarita dal suo dolore ripiena di luce.

Vediamo così che quando manteniamo il nostro occhio "sano" e rivolto constantemente verso la luce della Verità e dell'Amore, i mali che pretendono affliggere l'umanità spariscono dalla vista e noi rimaniamo con una visione più chiara della perfezione dell'universo creato da Dio.

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Country Dream

Once, through the golden darkness,
I watched the drowsy sheep
Wandering through the meadows,
Heavy and slow with sleep.

The sky was washed with amber,
The orchard boughs were strung
With apples bright as pennies,
And gilded shadows hung

Lightly along the fences
Like honey-colored sails.
I stood in strange enchantment,
Leaning against the rails;

Lost in a sudden fancy—
A dream of ancient Greece—
Tumbling the precious apples,
Spinning the golden fleece.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

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AND
HEALTH
With
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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War May Help Landlords, Not Their Tenants

Real Estate is expected to appreciate, but also rents will be higher, according to outlook.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What will be the effects of the European War upon real estate in the United States?

Rolling in from all parts of the country, including New England, in particular, the answers to this vital question affecting millions of homeowners and building stock investors contain reassuring predictions of rising rents, increasing costs of building materials, and a resultant rise in the values of existing properties.

Not so reassuring to would-be homeowners and apartment house occupants are the widespread predictions of rising rents and higher mortgage interest rates to result from an anticipated increase in employment, a shortage of skilled labor, and the fact that virtually every material going into home construction also goes into the making of war materials.

From Ernest A. Hale, President of the New England Federal Savings League, came the statement today that "disruption of established lines of foreign trade will be more than offset by war orders so far as New England is concerned, since this region is especially adapted to the production of those materials needed in times of war on short notice."

Reasons for Rent Rises

Predictions of rising rents came from several quarters, including T. R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association of Boston, who said that an anticipated uptilt in incomes, commodity prices, and increased employment can only result in a marked upswing in the costs of maintaining apartment buildings and hence in the costs of living in apartments.

Anticipating an immediate shortage of skilled labor, Mr. Flynn declared that new building projects would not follow the launching of war in Europe, which should result in a rise in property values closer to the levels of assessments now adhered to in the city of Boston.

Through the offices of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, summed up the nation-wide consensus of property experts as anticipating improvement rather than a slowing down of real estate activities. The European War was not unexpected, he said, and with the American banking system in a strong position, with a big gold reserve, with deposit insurance, and a large surplus of savings, he believed business would go on as usual if not in accelerated form.

"At present, only 5 per cent of American business rests on foreign trade," he added.

Record of World War

"During the opening years of the last war," Mr. Nelson stated, "real estate activity did not suffer. On the contrary, it showed consistent progress. Construction and home building in general gradually increased throughout the war years from 1914-17, until we actually entered the war."

"One effect of any serious war is a trend toward inflation, with rising prices in many fields, including real estate. The arguments for investment in real esate in these days are potent as a hedge against inflation."

Since the effects of the war upon real estate cannot be gauged from business indices, the only feasible guide to such effects accepted by the real estate experts is the experience of 1914-18. Taking these years for illustration, Phillip W. Kniskern, President of the First Mortgage Corporation of Philadelphia, in a letter, declares that "increased employment in the heavy industries should mean a trend away from the farm to the city and an increased demand for housing in the large cities."

During the World War, he pointed out, building material costs soared rapidly, even with an

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and slightly warmer tonight and Saturday; gentle, occasionally becoming moderate, southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Saturday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer in south portion Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds mostly southwest and west; generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	70	Minneapolis	78	98
Bermuda			New Orleans	73	93
Chicago	72	99	New York	63	77
Denver	55	86	Norfolk	72	74
Helena	50	86	Philadelphia	65	79
Kansas City	77	100	St. Louis	71	101
Los Angeles	62	77	S. Francisco	58	70
Miami	73	84	Washington	61	79

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 15.
B—Maximum, Sept. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:14 p. m.; heights 11.7 ft.
Saturday, 1:41 a. m.; height 11.2 ft.
Light all vehicles by 6:55 p. m.

When Two Plus Two Make a Long Time

Two-year sentences in variety were given Lawrence J. Harvey of Charlestown in Suffolk Superior Court today: two years in the House of Correction for assault with intent to maim; two years for operating an automobile under the influence of liquor; and, to run concurrently, two years on a charge of larceny of an automobile and two years for driving so as to endanger.

Harvey, on Aug. 8, according to testimony, drove a stolen auto through Charlestown and on the ride struck and injured Patrolman John R. Donovan.

Boston Relief Costs Viewed As At Peak Sept. 1

Although Boston's relief costs have been running higher than in 1938, city relief officials declared today, the peak seems to have been reached on Sept. 1 and a decline, which has been evident since then, is expected to continue. Indications are, it was said, that with continuance of business improvement the city's deficit this year will not exceed $1,000,000.

The relief load reached its highest point this year on Sept. 1 when 15,132 cases were being carried. During the week following, however, 400 cases were subtractd from this total and it is believed that reduction will continue through the rest of the year.

Before the introduction in 1936 of Federal grants for old-age pensions and Federal aid to dependent children, the city bore a much larger share of relief costs than at present, it is recalled.

This year out of a total relief cost expected to be about $14,102,000 the city will be required to furnish only about $7,500,000.

William G. O'Hare, Executive Director of the Boston Overseers of Public Welfare, pointed out today that from Boston's standpoint the situation in 1940 will be even better, because Federal aid to dependent children and Federal old-age assistance is to be increased through liberalized quotas, effective Jan. 1.

Boston spent $615,000 more during the first eight months of this year than during the same period of 1938, their report states. There are at present 32,000 cases on the rolls, which is 3,624 more than a year ago.

To date this year Boston has spent a gross of $9,500,000 for welfare purposes, as against $8,885,000 for the same period last year.

Woodring Names Chicopee as Site Of New Air Base

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Secretary of War Harry Woodring announced today the selection of a northeast army air base site near Holyoke and Chicopee Falls, Mass.

The northeast base, for which Congress has appropriated $3,608,000, and where 2,000 soldiers probably eventually will be stationed, was the last of the sites of major army bases remaining to be chosen.

Senator David I. Walsh (D), Massachusetts, who with Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) Massachusetts, and Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, and the Mayors of Chicopee and the adjoining city of Springfield, had sought to arrange for a railroad spur line to the site, emphasized "the great strategic advantage" of the Chicopee location.

The tract is both level and elevated, and because of the elevation, it is rarely foggy. The locality is within an hour's flying distance of both New York and Boston. Construction of a two-mile spur track would give access to the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads.

The problem of removing power lines and of building the spur had delayed a decision on the Chicopee site. Senator Walsh has expressed an opinion that the power line shifts could be satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Casey reported to the Secretary of War yesterday that the spur track to the Boston & Maine would cost $50,000 to $60,000 and that the railroad held it could not bear the cost.

Army officers said money for the land would come from a PWA fund set aside for such purposes and that the land had not yet been appraised. There was no announcement as to who would bear the cost of building a railroad spur to the base, but it was understood on good authority that both the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads had pledged financial inability to undertake the work.

Lindbergh to Talk On European War

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will break his radio silence to give a talk tonight at 10:45, eastern daylight time, on "America and the European War," over the three major radio networks. Stations WNAC, WBZ and WAAB in Boston will relay the Colonel's talk.

Chemists Find Missing Link In Making Rubber

Discover way to turn natural gas and petroleum by-products into needed element.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Maintenance of a naval lifeline to the tropics in wartime is no longer necessary, according to researchers Jacque C. Morrell, A. V. Grosse, and Julian N. Mavity of Universal Oil, Chicago, who told the Rubber Division of the American Chemical Society today a way had been found to turn billions of cubic feet of butane present in natural gas and the cracked gases from petroleum refining into compounds essential to the synthesis of rubber.

This supplies the missing link, say chemists present at the sessions, which will now make it possible to produce rubber from petroleum raw material. It may also be used for the production of raw material for synthetic resins, all from what is now considered to be waste material to the industry.

The paper showed how it has been found possible to produce butadiene from butenes and isoprene from pentenes, a most important industrial, commercial, and military accomplishment. Production of synthetic rubber from butadiene and isoprene is well known. Germany's so-called "buna rubber" is built up in similar manner from acetylene.

New Process Is Best

Similar developments have taken place in Russia where ethyl alcohol is employed as a source of butadiene. However, the development of the synthetic rubber industry depends upon the production of cheap butadiene and isoprene. The process described here points the way to the most efficient production yet known.

"The basic raw materials for the production of rubber now include hydrocarbon oils from petroleum," according to the paper, "of which there are billions of barrels; hydrocarbon gases, of which there are trillions of cubic feet; and coal, of which there are billions of tons.

"The present work is an economic solution of this problem in the discovery of new methods for making the basic raw materials for production of synthetic rubber from our natural resources, thus eliminating the necessity of maintaining a naval life line to the tropics, if war should come our way."

The conversion of butanes and pentanes to the corresponding butadiene and isoprene is accomplished by passing the gases over a catalyst at from 600 to 650 degrees Centigrade. Hydrogen is the by-product.

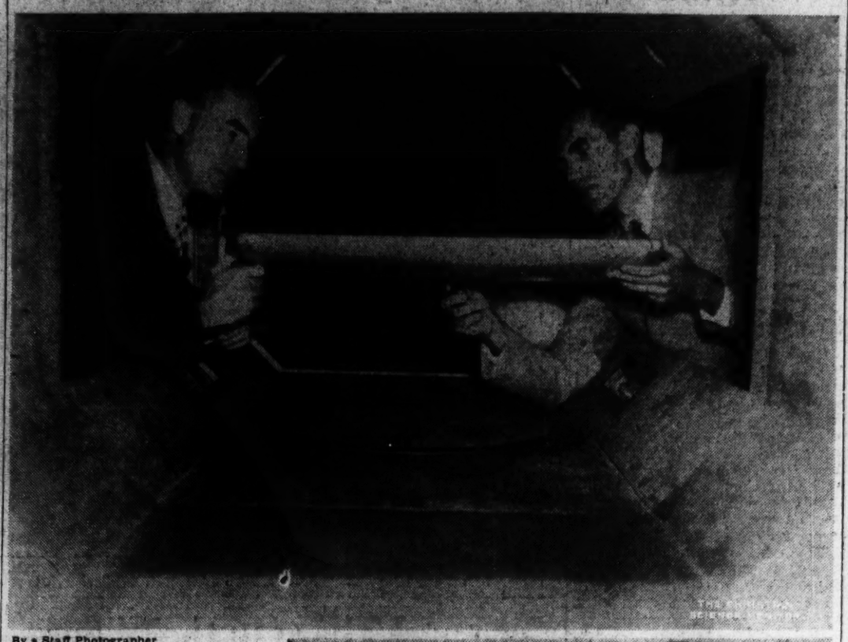
Heavy Carbon Comes High

The use of "Zelan," a durable water repellent, was reported by du Pont chemists to be in regular commercial use now by textile finishing mills for use on all types of textiles, linen, cotton, silk, wool and rayons. Its great practical value for treating flags, pennants and sailcloth give unexpected satisfaction, even mildew resistance increasing since moisture is not retained. Chemically, Zelan is a long chain ammonium compound. Even ink spattered on treated dress goods will not stain if rinsed off with clear water.

In a later paper given yesterday Prof. Harold C. Urey, Columbia University chemist and winner of the 1934 Nobel Prize for his discovery of heavy hydrogen, told of manufacturing heavy carbon for the first time. This is carbon which weighs one-twelfth more than the ordinary element. Enough can be manufactured now to supply the laboratories of the world, he announced.

The only catch is, heavy carbon costs $400 an ounce exclusive of apparatus and labor. Speaking of carbon most people think of coal which is one of mankind's most useful forms of carbon. But a ton of heavy carbon at $6,400 a pound would cost in the neighborhood of $12,800,000. The most important isotope to be isolated in such large quantities, however, heavy carbon will enable researchers to delve deeper in their search for biological fundamentals.

John Harvard Turns to Aeronautics



By a Staff Photographer

Wind Tunnel Test

Dr. J. P. Den Hartog and Dr. William Bollay setting up a model airplane wing for testing in Harvard's wind tunnel, one of the world's most efficient even though not the largest.

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. William Bollay **Dean Harald M. Westergaard** **Dr. J. P. Den Hartog**

Officials of Harvard's new school of aeronautics. Dean Westergaard is head of the department.

Harvard Supports Defense Program In Aeronautics

In support of present Government plans for national defense and commerce, Harvard University through Dean Harald M. Westergaard announces a new department of Aeronautical Engineering to be started when college opens Sept. 25. It was intended to open the new department next year, but during the summer arrangements were speeded to permit a start immediately.

There appears to be a large, unfilled demand for skilled workers as aeronautical engineers in aircraft factories or research institutions, Dean Westergaard told The Christian Science Monitor. A few scholarships will be available and one or two students will have the opportunity to earn most of their expenses in the course by assisting the faculty in routine work.

Staff Selected

For the new department, Harvard announces a strong teaching staff of distinguished researchers and professors. Leading industrial designers have been invited to participate in the instruction. Directly responsible for the new department will be Dr. J. P. Den Hartog, Associate Professor of Applied Mechanics, and Dr. William Bollay, designer and builder of the Harvard wind tunnel.

Associated with Dr. Den Hartog and Dr. Bollay will be Dr. Richard de Mises, newly appointed lecturer on applied mechanics and an authority on applied mathematics and aeronautics. Formerly Professor of Mathematics at the University of Berlin, Dr. de Mises founded and edited the (German) Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, and later founded and directed the Institute of Mathematics at Istanbul University.

Two Years Offered

Centered principally about Harvard's new wind tunnel, constructed last year, the aeronautical course as now planned will offer two years of graduate work in applied aerodynamics, airplane design, airplane structure, internal combustion engines, applied mathematics, vibrations and advanced dynamics, advanced aero- and hydro-dynamics, advanced theory of elasticity and research.

Students will have use of the dynamics laboratory and the materials and structures laboratory of the Graduate School of Engineering. The work will be on a graduate level as in other departments of the school, and a college bachelor's degree will be required for admission.

American Airlines Adds 15 Passenger Transports

Because of heavy increase in patronage, American Airlines, Inc., transcontinental and New England air carrier, today announced the purchase of 15 additional Douglas 21-passenger transports at a cost in excess of $1,800,000.

The increase will bring the airliner fleet up to 71 planes, company officials said.

Food Prices Found Dropping After Brief Trip Skyward

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Food prices that started skyward with the first days of war excitement and the resultant hoarding of sugar and other nonperishable commodities by many housewives, turned downward again this week before the investigations of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life and the spreading realization by consumers that shortage of food was only what they made it by abnormal buying.

Prosecution of food profiteers in Massachusetts was found unnecessary by John P. McBride, Director of the Division of the Necessaries of Life, who stated that a few cases of profiteering were found but that the dealers voluntarily lowered their prices without the necessity of court action.

Lamb and pork that went rather sharply upward, have dropped a bit, though still above "pre-war" levels. Roast of pork can be had for 29 cents a pound upward, for loins. Chops are still a bit higher than in late August. Bacon is down again to ?? cents in some chain stores and as high as 29 cents in others, for the machine sliced, rindless. The bottom price was 19 cents before the war began.

Lamb Is Down

Lamb is down from the peaks reached in the recent sudden rise. Legs of spring lamb can be had at 25 cents a pound in some chains and up to 30 cents in the big markets down town. Beef prices are still above the recent "normal" levels and market men forecast a decline as soon as public war excitement subsides. The supply is plentiful in the country and only a sudden spurt in demand that absorbs current stocks quicker than they can be replenished, causes temporary shortage and high prices they point out.

Face of the rump beef roast bottom of the round and sirloin, are available at 29 cents in chains and in Faneuil Hall market stalls, such cuts as sirloin rolls range up to 65 cents a pound, for the choicest cut and quality.

Poultry is plentiful and reasonably priced. Fowl are 23 cents for five to six pound average, in the chains, and ranges up to 30 cents in the downtown stalls. Capons of seven to eight pound size can be had from 32 to 38 cents a pound. Fresh, young turkeys start at 35 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall sector.

Seafood Reasonable

Seafood is attractive with fresh swordfish 25 to 35 cents a pound, the former figure in some of the chains. French eastern halibut, and fresh Maine smelts are 35 cents a pound. Stewing oysters at 35 cents a pint are offered downtown. Large live lobsters can be had for 38 cents a pound, and lobster meat $1.50 a pound. Tinker mackerel and best haddock are 12 cents a pound. Fresh Rhode Island scallops are offered for the first time this season at 90 cents a pound.

New Hampshire muskmelons are in the Faneuil Hall market for 50 to 75 cents each, depending on size. Maine potatoes are up to 40 cents a peck in the down town area and "new, U. S. No. 1 grade" are 29 cents a peck in chains. Ripe tomatoes are from 10 to 15 cents a pound and other items in the Faneuil Hall district are: Brussel sprouts 15 to 18 cents a quart, Swiss chard 20 cents a peck, Maine corn 40 to 50 cents a dozen, cauliflower 25 to 35 cents each, Gravenstein apples four pounds for 25 cents, and the red ones for eating are 40 cents a dozen with McIntosh Reds 50 cents.

Named College Head

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—The Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell, S. J., former Dean of Boston College, has been appointed President of Holy Cross College, youngest man ever to fill the post. He succeeds the Rev. Francis J. Dolan, S. J., who passed on last week.

N. E. Council Leaders Forecast Business Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt. Sept. 15—New England business leaders, lamenting the descent of another major war upon the world, were told today of the temporary prosperity that is expected to come to New England.

This was the dominant issue before the 56th quarterly sessions today and tomorrow of the New England Council here at the Equinox House.

Discussion and forecast of the effect of the war upon New England economy came from two prominant speakers, C. F. Weed, president of the New England Council, and Waldo G. Bowman, executive editor of "Engineering News Record."

Steps Taken

Mr. Weed revealed that the New England Council has already taken initial steps essential to gear New England industry to an emergency:

1. The Council has offered its services to the National War Resources Board at Washington.
2. It invited the Commissioners of Labor and Industry of the six states to a conference at N. E. C. headquarters last week on labor relations.
3. It called in the six State Development Commissions for a discussion presumably leading up to a survey of further industrial possibilities.
4. The Council hopes that the New England Commissioners of Agriculture, meeting at the Eastern States Exposition next week, will likewise meet to consider future problems and co-operation.

Know Position

Mr. Weed suggested that while nothing extensive has been outlined by these various groups at present, it is essential for New England to know its economic position and to function as an economic regional unit in time of emergency.

Regardless of preparation for any contingency, the speaker challenged the viewpoint that the United States will be drawn into the European struggle. "It is not inevitable," he asserted. "Do not let anyone tell you that it is without challenge. A strong, determined public opinion will keep us out of war. Let's make that opinion overwhelming."

Mr. Bowman predicted a radical change in New England building construction.

There will be a shift in building construction from Federal works to industrial buildings, he said. There will be a demand for goods not only from belligerents, but from former customers of belligerents, such as South America. This demand, declared Mr. Bowman, will require more industrial facilities for fulfillment. This means, he continued, new industrial buildings.

Deferred Construction

Accompanying this type of building boom, the speaker said, would be deferred power plant and residence construction.

Eugene E. Wilson, of the United Aircraft Corporation, a $28,000,000 New England concern located at Hartford, Conn., told the delegates that the aircraft industry was "peculiarly adapted to New England" but "there is a singular unawareness in this region of gains to be had from aircraft and allied industries."

"These opportunities they offer are a challenge to New England business and industry to increase its hold on the precision machine work of the nation.

"It is largely in recognition of the fact that only in New England can the craftsmanship necessary to the successful operation of aircraft plants be found that the War Department has decided to increase the defenses of our six States, and among other things, to establish one of the air corps' great bases in New England."

Squalus Valve Found Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 15—A Naval Court of Inquiry, seeking the cause of the sinking of the United States Submarine Squalus on May 23, was told today that examination of the submarine after it had been raised showed its main induction valve was open.

This testimony by Lieut. Commander Charles B. Momsen, inventor of the Momsen escape lung and one of the experts aiding in salvage of the $4,000,000 submarine, given as the Court reconvened at the Navy Yard here this morning, confirmed previous testimony of survivors that water entered through this valve.

Dove With "Mouth Open"

It meant, in the language of Navy men, that the Squalus dove on May 23 as if "with her mouth open," taking in water unknowingly. First testimony did not state, however, whether examination of the submarine had shown why the valve had not closed. Officers and members of the crew previously had testified the proper levers to close the valve had been turned prior to the dive, and the possibility of a mechanical failure of the equipment had been hinted.

Commander Momsen also told the Court that the Navy was not as well prepared for salvage work as it might have been and suggested a group of salvage experts be named to perfect plans for use in the event of future salvage operations. He said some of the submarine valves were too close to the railing of the craft and that it took 180 turns of a wrench by a diver to close one valve. He was asked by the Court to make formal recommendations as soon as possible.

Restoration to Service

While the Court met in the Administration Building, the Squalus, which had been raised and towed to port on Wednesday, was being prepared for restoration to normal service.

In the drydock, into which she was floated at high tide at 2:15 a. m. (E. D. T.), the Squalus flew the American flag and a commission pennant to show she still is on active duty, despite the 3½ months she lay on the ocean bottom following her foundering.

Further evidence that the Squalus is to be returned rapidly to usefulness was given when her commander, Lieut. Oliver F. Naquin, who was rescued with 32 others from the sunken vessel May 24, boarded the salvaged submersible prior to her flotation over the sill of the drydock. With him on the Squalus as she entered the drydock were 27 others of the 32 survivors.

This morning naval officials continued the removal of bodies of the 26 men who perished when the ship sank. The first five were removed last night before the Squalus was drydocked.

Bay State Has 320 Small Schools

Although constantly decreasing in number, the small schoolhouse of one or two rooms still plays an important part in the education of rural children in Massachusetts.

Approximately 60 per cent of the schools in sparsely settled areas, or, to be specific, 320 schools, still are of this type, according to a survey by the State Department of Education, the results of which were made public today.

These tiny schools furnish the elementary education of around 10,000 children of unskilled laborers, factory workers, and farmers, the survey showed. Very few communities remain in this State in which agricultural workers constitute the majority of the population.

The number of one-room schools found in the survey was 174; the number of two-room schools was 146. In 11 per cent of the schools of all types included in the survey, the teacher still gives instruction to eight grades.

As in the last century, most of the teachers are unmarried women. Only 8 per cent are men.

Chelsea Bridge Plan Has a Hearing

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a hearing this afternoon before Capt. Donald G. White of the United States Army Engineers, moved that the Meridian Street Bridge over Chelsea Creek between Chelsea and East Boston, be condemned as a hazard to navigation.

The Association asked either that the bridge be replaced by a safe, modern structure, or that it be eliminated. The bridge, a representative of the Association said, "is dangerous and a hazard to navigation and an obstruction to navigation of Chelsea Creek. . . . It is doubtful if public convenience and necessity require that any bridge structure be maintained between Chelsea and East Boston at or near the mouth of Chelsea Creek."

The Municipal Research Bureau was recorded against the proposal to re-construct the Meridian Street Bridge.

The War Department has urged that a new $2,750,000 bridge be constructed having 175 feet horizontal clearance. The present structure has but 100-foot clearance, and oil tankers using the Creek find navigation precarious.

New Export Rules In Effect Oct. 1

Drastic regulation of exports will go into effect Oct. 1 when customs officials, following orders from Basil Harris, Commissioner of Customs in Washington, enforce restrictions more severe than any in use since the World War.

Owen P. McKenna, Assistant Director of Customs in Boston, today notified steamship agents, customs brokers and others in the shipping industry, that clearance would not be granted to any ship after Oct. 1 until new requirements are met with.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"A Woman Is the Judge" with Frieda Inescort. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 4:05, 6:50, 9:55.

Normandie—
"Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. Also "Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan. Tomorrow: "Man About Town," with Dorothy Lamour. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart.

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:30 a. m. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power, Sonja Henie and Rudy Vallee in "Second Fiddle." Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Lynn Bari and June Gale. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 10 a. m. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Torchy Plays With Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins, and Tom Kennedy. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Repertory—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. Also "Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea in "Union Pacific." 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9. Also "Café Society," with Madeleine Carroll. 11:35 a. m., 3:30, 7:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Everybody's Baby," with the Jones Family. 1:30, 4:55, 8. Also "Four Feathers." 3, 6:05, 9:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste." Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"History's Man in the Iron Mask," "Tropical Islands of the Caribbean," "Modern Methods," "Seeing Spots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Feathers." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:55, 8:20.

R. K. O., Boston—
"A Woman Is the Judge," with Otto Kruger. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:40, 10:10. Also "Flirting with Death," with Lola Lane. 11:55 a. m., 3:40, 7:45. Stage Show: 1:10, 5:15, 9:05.

University—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Betty Grable in "Million Dollar Legs." 1:35, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The March of Time." 2:40, 6, 9:10.

Tremont—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"The Adventures of Chico." 9:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10. Also "The Wave." 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. 2:25, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 1, 3:30, 6:45, 9:45.

State and Orpheum—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy and Walter Connolly. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:15, 9:40. Tomorrow: "The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang."

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Carmen," presented by the New York Grand Opera Company. Ljuba Sendorowna, Martha Errolle, Armand Tokatyan, Mario Cozzi, John Gurney. Incidental dances by Corps de Ballet. Gabriele Simeoni, conductor. 8:30. Saturday Matinee: "Martha."

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Ship Models by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Scallop Skippers Report Light R. I. Yield

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15—The Rhode Island scallop fleet put out this week as the annual scallop season opened, but most of the skippers who returned after a day of dredging reported the harvest was slim. Prospects were that this year's scallop season would be one of the briefest on record. Sometimes the season only lasts a week; sometimes it lasts three months. It all depends on the quantity of scallops available at the bottom of Narragansett Bay and adjacent waters.

As a result of the scarcity reports, prices went skyrocketing. The wholesale price went up as high as $4.50 a gallon.

Principal bases of operation for the scallop fishermen are at East Greenwich, Wickford and Warren. At all these points the reports were alike, returning fishermen reporting the picking poor. Some blamed the hurricane of last autumn. The big blow washed away many of the young scallops, they agreed.

Years ago, when scallops were vanishing as rapidly as the buffalo, Rhode Island imposed strict laws to prevent them from being obliterated. The laws still stand. No dredging is permitted before the second Monday in September. No boat is permitted to bring in more than 15 bushels of scallops, plus one bushel for each man aboard, the extra bushel being provided for the fisherman's family. In spite of the laws, however, the number of scallops has dwindled and all attempts so far to stimulate production have met with little success.

Rhode Island has had far better success in boosting production of lobsters and oysters. These are now reared and tended in the waters of the bay as carefully as cows, pigs, and chickens are tended on the farms. Particularly successful are the lobster hatcheries, from which millions of young lobsters are taken annually to be planted in the Bay.

* * *

Head of Civil Service

Rhode Island reached half way across the continent this week for a civil service expert to guide the State's system when it goes into effect next January. Maxwell A. DeVoe of Chicago was appointed by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt to be Civil Service Director. The salary will be $6,000.

The Governor chose Mr. DeVoe from the three candidates who rated highest in written and oral examinations. The appointee is expected to assume his duties within a few weeks. Until January, he will be charged with putting finishing touches on the State's civil service system and selecting a staff to help him with the administrative work.

Mr. DeVoe attended the University of Virginia, George Washington University and Princeton. He was employed by the New Jersey Civil Service Board for some time and for the past three years has been a consultant with the Civil Service Assembly, a national organization.

* * *

War Study in School

Rhode Island's school children, 100,000 of them, trooped back to school this week with "war" as one of the topics for study in the current events classes, instead of in history books. James H. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools in Providence, took cognizance of the new situation in his report to the school committee when he pointed out that "the art of propaganda and the power of radio" are two factors which will make it increasingly necessary for discrimination and clear thinking on the part of teachers in this school year.

A Week in Rhode Island

New!

Apartments of Distinction

65 Mt. Vernon St.

Conveniently located across Boston Common, atop Beacon Hill, these new, up-to-the-minute suites of 1 to 4 rooms offer comfortable living accommodations. Electric kitchens, fireplaces, 1 and 2 baths. Resident Supt.

Street and Co., Inc.

— Realtors —

30 Federal St., Boston Lib. 4436

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 323 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOA, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc. (25.4m.); Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 6 p. m., 11.79mc. (25.4m); Mondays and Fridays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m.); Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc. (25.6m.). WRUL. (formerly W1XAL).
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Occasionally, no regular time assigned, WLNH, 1310kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc. (25.4m.); Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 6 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m); Mondays and Fridays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc. (49.6m); Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11 p. m., 1173mc. (25.6m.), WRUL (formerly W1XAL).

Missouri

Kansas City — Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.009mc. 49.1m.

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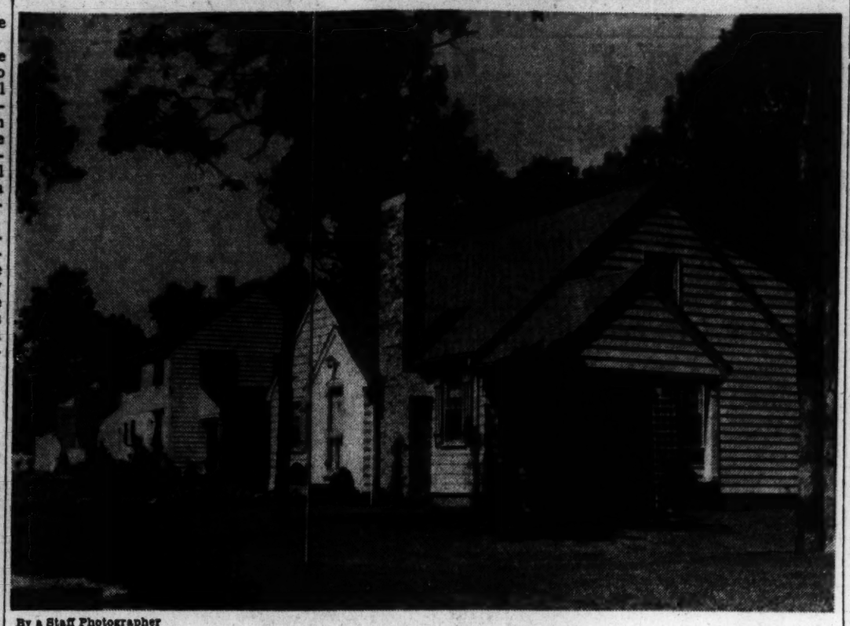

By a Staff Photographer

Suburban Development Expands

A flash of Federal Village, Parker Street, Wellesley, operated by George I. Crowe.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we can always work up a bit of excitement over hats. But when they're right out of their original wrappings, and even right off the boat from Europe; then we can work our fervor up to a still higher pitch! As we did yesterday . . . at the Sara Hat Shop, at 26 West Street. Which you may know, is the Fabyan Building, and not far from Schrafft's, where you just had lunch.

Back in her shop, with a thrilling trip home via the Normandy, is Sara herself, who will be glad, to show you her collection at any time. Believing that the mothers in the land have been a bit neglected (or at least they feel they have been, for all the talk is about hats that are too-too something or other to be fitting for a matron!) she has seen to it that she has hats that will be comfortable for them. Not that there is anything lacking as far as fashion is concerned. No indeed. We mean they're the kind of hats that can be worn without making you feel that everybody is smiling a bit. They aren't miniature affairs, and they cover enough of your head to make you realize that the hat is doing something in the way of protecting your hair-do; besides being decorative. One for instance is done in black felt. There's enough of a brim to be flattering, and the crown is high enough to let you know you have some height (so many hats seem to shove you down!) and the back has two satin bows that provide the "bustle" touch of the season. Snoods are of course very much in evidence . . . some are very big and loose. Worn usually with the smaller type of hat; like a turban of antelope that did a bit of forward swooping. Colors have been brought into the hats in many cases. Cerise with black; by way of relief . . . or to carry out the color scheme of your ensemble. You can have them made up to your own taste. Prices range from $7.50 up.

* * *

Here's an Ensemble That Banishes Cold

If anybody goes ahead and predicts a long cold winter . . . then Jordan Marsh will prepare you for it! Because up in their lingerie shop on the fourth floor of the main store, there's the most complete ensemble for a cold night we have yet seen. All in nice warm flannelette; no less. There are either nighties or pajamas for $2.25, and matching bed jackets for $2. But the amusing notes are the night cap and the little bootees for a dollar. And if all this isn't enough to please you, then you can buy yourself a flannelette hot water bottle cover for a dollar, too! Very gay, they are, what with their little rosebuds on pink or blue!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

War Aids Owners But Not Tenants Of Real Estate

(Continued from Page 9)

inventory surplus in 1914. Today, he said, no such surplus of housing exists. And as a result of the prospective demand for more investment money, interest rates on borrowed money should increase during the duration of the war, he added.

"There is no question that rents will rise. While our present neutrality laws may somewhat retard a war boom and thereby retard higher rents, costs, interest rates and values, the ingenuity of American businessmen is such that I look for them to find a way to take advantage of the openings for increased business with warring nations."

The security of peace was emphasized by Mr. Kniskern in the analogy that while Europeans are wondering whether their homes will be safe from the ravages of war, Americans are merely wondering whether to buy or build a home now or wait until they have the money.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 16

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 17

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	News from Europe	War news; "Ink Spots"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 Bob Edge, sports	Dixieland Band	"Silver Winds"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Air Corps talk	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	Mayor John W. Lyons,	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	political talk	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Jack Jenney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jack Jenney's Orchestra	John B. Kennedy	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western	NBC Jamboree; variety	Leslie Manners, so-	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15 Skies"	program	prano; Ken Graham,	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Musical Program	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	Lee Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Musical Program	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Prairie Pals"; songs
9:00 Johnny Green's Or.;	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Johnny Davis' Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 sketch	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	Harry Horlick's Orch.	"Death Valley Days";	Ernie Flo Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch.	dramatic sketch	tra; soloist	cal Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	War news; sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	Labor Speakers	"Friday Promenade"	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Charles A. Lindbergh	Charles A. Lindbergh	Charles A. Lindbergh	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy",	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Smilin' Pete"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie";	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	War news; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Shopping talk	Dick Liebert Program:	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "The Handy Man"	organ; guitar; harp	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "About Us"	"Rhapsody in Brass"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician";	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Music; news	"As You Like It";	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker;	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Champions	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 "Organ Moods"	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Saturday Serenade"	"On the Blue";	"Bright Idea Club";	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"On the Blue"	"Bright Idea Club"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Dorian String Quar-	4-H Club program	Ross Trio	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15 tet	Sports School	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Columbia Concert	Weather; music; talk	"Hilda Hor-"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Hall	"Hits and Bits"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band; news	Five Star News
12:00 "Deep River Boys"	News; 'Noonday Review'	War news; Walter Kid-	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	der, baritone; organ	Agricultural talk	Italian Program
12:30 "Let's Pretend"	National Farm and	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Let's Pretend"	Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 Enoch Light's Orch.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	Nancy Mace, soprano
1:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' program"	"Melody Mart"
1:30 "What Price Amer-	News Service	Household talk	"Merchants' program"	"Melody Mart"
1:45 ica"; talk; drama	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	Jimmy Shields, tenor	Short Story Club
2:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Bert Farber's Orchestra	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 lege debate	Bert Farber's Orchestra	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Brush Creek Fol-	"Indiana Indigo"	"Golden Melodies";	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Concert pianist
2:45 lies"	"Merry Music"	string ensemble	land baseball game	News Service
3:00 The Merrymakers;	"Three Quarter Time";	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
3:15 orchestra	Louis Rich's Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	land baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Charles Paul, or-	Musicale	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
3:45 ganist	News; weather	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	land baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	The Trytons Band	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
4:15 The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	The Trytons Band	land baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Network program	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	sport comment	Sport reports
4:45 Network program	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	sport comment	Sport reports
5:00 "Summer Serenade"	Reggie Child's Orch.	"Cameos of Melody"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Summer Serenade"	News from Europe	War news; music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Sterling Young's	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	'From Hollywood To-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	day"; variety program	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 N. Brandywyne's Or.	News; sports	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Concert Orchestra	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Orchestra	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "The Melody Club"	Music by Ricardo	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 "The Melody Club"	Music by Ricardo	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 "County Seat"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; children's	"Tropical Serenade";	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 "County Seat"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	drama	tenor; orchestra	"Sundown Serenade"
8:30 "Let's Join the	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Band"; records	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Sing Song Time"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Uncle	son; Graham McNamee	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Ezra; Hoosier Hot	A r t h u r Oberle's Plays;	"Marimba Magic"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Shots; Alec Templeton	"Suffer Little Children"	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	War news; Barney	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Music by Moonlight"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Network program	Rapp's Orchestra	vocalist	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Network program	Al Donahue's Orchestra	National Democratic	National Democratic	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Woman's Day; speakers	Woman's Day; speakers	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:45 Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra	News Service

'Traviata' and New Films

The Arts in Boston

The New York Opera Company, directed by Amedeo Passeri, last night opened a season of opera at the Boston Opera House with Verdi's "La Traviata."

The New York Opera Company has in James Melton a tenor who can sing and has made himself proficient in the role of the mellifluous but not wholly admirable Alfredo of "La Traviata."

Although it may be taken for granted that last night's audience would have been smaller without the help of Mr. Melton's radio reputation, it should be made clear at once that his performance, on its own merits, was a thoroughly agreeable one. His voice is a robust lyric tenor, as well poised and controlled as that of many an operatic tenor of longer experience; though we suspect that if it were used a little less robustly it would gain in quality, flexibility, and expressive variety. In the thrice familiar strains of this slightly aging score Mr. Melton molded his phrases with care and colored them conscientiously according to their dramatic import. Histrionically, too (by operatic standards, at least), his was a carefully and intelligently planned performance.

The Violetta of Cosma Vullo was, in its very important lyric aspect, beautifully sung, with the honeyed fluency and expressive suavity of a great Italian tradition that is vanishing. Her coloratura, though in general sparklingly proficient, was marred at times by a curiously timorous withdrawal from certain high notes, which caused her to fall considerably short of reaching them. But the pathetic beauty of her singing elsewhere, and the grace of her acting, made this shortcoming seem unimportant.

The sympathetic and admirably sung Giorgio Germont of Carlo Morelli, with its many unusual subtleties of detail, adorned the cast; and the several minor roles were most satisfactorily filled. The third-act ballet was rendered more than ordinarily interesting by a pair of authentically Spanish dancers. The orchestra, unimpressive in its interludes and preludes, was admirably sympathetic as accompanying instrument, under the direction of Gabriele Simeoni.

S. S.

* * *

'The Old Maid'

It is the acting of Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins that marks the screen version of "The Old Maid" now at the Metropolitan. Both of them are skilful. Under the direction of Edmund Goulding they have done their work with a careful attention to characterizing detail.

The story itself is not completely convincing, though it was written originally by Mrs. Wharton and in its stage version by Zoe Akins was awarded a Pulitzer prize. Essentially it is a study of the tragic relationship between two cousins and their rivalry for the affection of an illegitimate child of one of them, who is the daughter of the man that the other one had loved but did not marry. Through the years the film traces the effect of the struggle on the characters of the two women, and in particular on the mother who is unable to acknowledge the child as her own.

It is the latter part which falls to Miss Davis. By make-up, gestures, and intonation she suggests the emotions of the mother as she is faced by a succession of sacrifices to conceal her identity from the child. The role of the other cousin has been somewhat softened in its transition from the stage to the screen, and Miss Hopkins plays it with less hardness than Judith Anderson summoned to the part in the original play. The character becomes more sympathetic, but the change tends to obscure the underlying conflict.

The supporting parts are ably filled: Jane Bryan as the child, Donald Crisp as a friendly doctor, James Stephenson and Jerome Cowan as the husband of one cousin and the suitor who was dissuaded from marrying the other.

Some changes have been made in details of the story, but it is still a period piece against the background of the Civil War and the two decades which followed.

The second film is "Torchy Plays With Dynamite," another in the Torchy Blane series, with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins, and Tom Kennedy among the players.

* * *

'When Tomorrow Comes'

After the success of "Love Affair," Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer were bound to be teamed in another film. So they are to be seen together again at the Keith Memorial in "When Tomorrow Comes." Their new film isn't the equal of their previous achievement.

In the present story, Miss Dunne is supposed to be a waitress who can sing. (No, she's not a singing waitress.) Mr. Boyer is a noted pianist who drops in one day at the restaurant and is attracted by her. The interest is mutual. But it is also tragic. The pianist has a wife who is supposed to be mentally unbalanced. At the end, after a brief acquaintance, the pianist and the waitress part, and he goes off to Europe with his wife in the hope that the change may benefit her.

Before that point is reached, there is a restaurant strike, and considerable attention is given to the hurricane of last autumn as it might have looked on Long Island. Besides Miss Dunne and Mr. Boyer the cast includes Barbara O'Neil as the wife, who has some rather melodramatic escapes toward the end of the story, Nydia Westman as one of the waitresses, and Onslow Stevens.

For the second film, Sherlock Holmes is back in action in "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone wearing the familiar fore-and-aft cap and Nigel Bruce faithfully at his heels as Watson. The mighty sleuth is confronted once more by his doughty opponent, Moriarty (George Zucco with and without a beard). Not one crime but two require attention, and nothing less than the attempted theft of the crown jewels is the goal of Moriarty. There is more horrific atmosphere than in some of the Holmes yarns, but except for one murder the great detective is able to foil Moriarty's major undertakings. Ida Lupino is one of the intended victims, who escapes; Henry Stephenson, the guardian of the crown jewels who calls on Holmes for aid.

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LAST 2 WEEKS FREDRIC MARCH (In Person) in THE AMERICAN WAY CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. No Higher Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

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Second Place May Be Decided Over Week End—Jumbos Have Brighter Prospects

White Sox Series Crucial For Fenway Park Outfit

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In what may be their final "crucial" week end of the season, the Red Sox close the Cleveland series tomorrow and on Sunday take on the threatening White Sox in a double-header at Fenway Park—the last twin bill against western opposition, unless rain clogs the schedule somewhere along the line.

The White Sox series is crucial, of course, because it involves second-place money in the American League. With only three games separating the dueling rivals this morning, it is entirely possible that these Sunday engagements will more or less settle the issue.

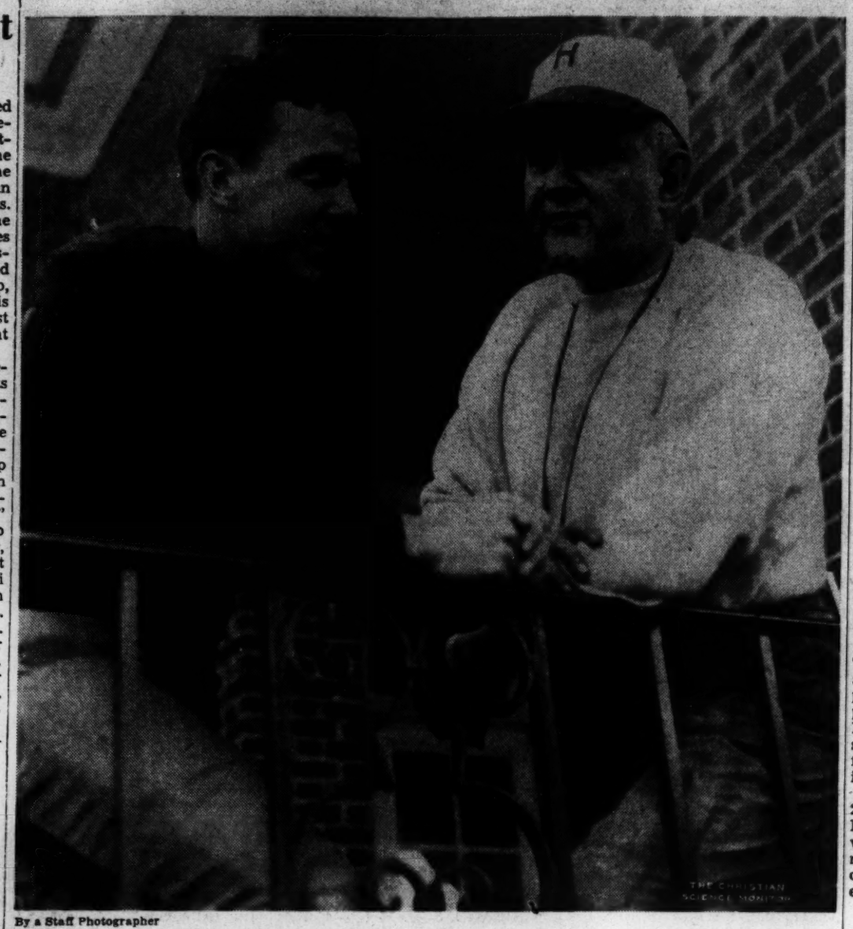
In the 1939 series to date, Chicago has beaten the Red Sox 13 times, with only seven setbacks. No other club in the league has bothered Joe Cronin to this extent. Detroit also wrested its series from the locals, but by the slender margin of 12 to 10. The Chisox recently have taken four straight from us, including a night contest at Comiskey Park.

However, before Cronin can make definite plans for the Sunday series, the Cleveland Indians must be reckoned with. They are hot. As the Fenway series continued this afternoon, the Indians had a winning streak of three games—not exactly a sensation string, but noteworthy when it is remembered that two of the three were cornered in Yankee Stadium.

The Red Sox pitching turned sour again yesterday in the Cleveland opener, and although the attack functioned effectively in the late innings, it could not overcome the early advantage allowed by an assortment of Boston hurlers. Auker, who was charged with the defeat, has won only two games since July 5 and continues to disappoint. Unless the underhand thrower snaps out of his slump, 1939 will become a new low in his win column. He hit bottom last year with 11 and at the moment has only nine.

Briefs. . . Three Yankee victories or three Red Sox defeats will settle the pennant race mathematically. . . Or it may be a combination of both. . . The Sox have 17 games remaining on the schedule. . . Jim Tabor, in the clean-up spot, has produced only one hit in the last three contests. . . He is trying Joe Di Maggio's "spread eagle" stance at the plate in an effort to shake the decline. . . Eventually, Jim should make himself a great hitter with this stance. . . Like Di Mag, he has tremendous power in his arms, wrists and shoulders. . . The Sox miss Cronin's punch. . . Joe was in uniform yesterday for the first time since his injury. . . The Bees won only six of their 1939 engagements with the Cubs. . . Bees move into Cincinnati on Sunday.

Vacation Is Over for Torbie



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard football for 1939 officially opened at Soldiers Field this morning. Coach Dick Harlow (right) and Capt. Torbie Macdonald posed for the photographers

Joe Hunt Called Set-Point Player

By Wendell Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 15—Tennis followers are calling Joe Hunt a set-point player these days; and they are also calling this 58th running of the national singles a "postponed on account of darkness" tournament.

For the fourth straight match in this tournament, Annapolis Joe Hunt met an adversary of equal merit, and for the fourth straight match he has faced set and even match points against him, only to dig in with even greater determination to bring himself back in the running.

Yesterday he faced just the same situation. Don McNeill was his opponent. McNeill is holder of the French hard court championship this year and has scored many other fine wins this summer in singles.

Darkness

But darkness, which already had forced overtime matches to be postponed until the next day, also intervened in this match, with Hunt leading two sets to one, and five-all in the third.

Hunt won the first set by breaking McNeill's service to score at 6—4. The second set was a marathon duel that Hunt seems to be making a habit of getting into. There were three service breaks apiece, amazing because of the power and angles these two boys put into their services. Finally Hunt led at six-five, holding five set points on his own service before McNeill broke Hunt's service.

Service was then held until the 21st game when McNeill broke Hunt and held five match points with the Midshipman making remarkable "gets" that had the crowd cheering frantically on every occasion.

Hunt Tired

Hunt was very tired at this point, his lack of tournament play this summer because of his Annapolis cruise, handicapping him. McNeill, however, was fresh and pouring pressure with every shot. With every "get" it appeared that Hunt would wilt and that McNeill would square the match at one set apiece, but Hunt would not give up.

With the score 13 games all, Hunt finally broke McNeill and then held service to take the second set at 15—13.

McNeill immediately ran off three games in the third set as Hunt appeared to be throwing the set in order to rest. But then Hunt staged another surge. He tied the set at three all, before McNeill went ahead to lead at 5—3 with his own service coming up.

Amazing Comeback

The stadium was practically in darkness at this point, the match already taking two hours to play. With McNeill serving, a few of the many who had stayed to the end began to leave. But Hunt staged another amazing comeback. Six times McNeill had set point, and six times did Hunt break through to deuce the game. Finally he took two points and the game for 4—5.

At this point Levan Richards, New York umpire, announced the next game would be the last of the day. This gave Hunt his last hope. He served severely, taking his service to square the third set at 5-all. Hunt thus held the edge as today's match resumed play.

Beserk

This week has produced some spectacular matches. This tournament has had its upsets. But yesterday's match between these two "even" players caused New York tennis followers to act simply beserk.

Whereas in the Harry Hopman-Bitsy Grant match of such spine-tickling proportions, each player making remarkable returns of practically perfect placements, yesterday both McNeill and Hunt played similar tennis, yet their "gets" were even more appreciated because of the speed and angles on the placement shots.

Hunt will no doubt be ranked in the first five, probably three because of his record here this week. Holding victories over Jack Kramer, Jack Crawford, the Australian, Frank Guernsey and now probably McNeill, Hunt's record here without much practice and practically no tournament play this summer is particularly impressive.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2:30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Gridders Report

Intensive work was inaugurated in the first Harvard football practice this morning when over 70 reported to Head Coach Dick Harlow at Soldiers Field. An accurate count was not attempted due to examinations which delayed many of the hopefuls.

Only Francis Lee and Charlie Spreyer, sophomore backs, who are expected to feature prominently this season, did not report with the morning squad. Following a brief session with the photographers, Harlow grouped the linemen, ends, and backs together for detailed instruction.

New innovations were tin pie plates tacked to fences for centers to shoot at, and a harness to register the drive and form of charging linemen is to be used later. This afternoon the early part of practice will be given over to photographers and then the coaches will concentrate on preparing for the opener with Bates at Boston, Oct. 7.

There were 10 varsity red jerseys on the field and about 15 white jerseys with the others garbed in the customary gray jayvee uniforms.

Bobby Green, captain and end last year, attended practice. He will study at the Harvard business School this Fall and help coach the Thayer Academy football team.

♣ ♣ ♣

New England hopes for even a glimpse of the national amateur golf championship now in the semifinal round at Chicago went by the board yesterday when Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I. and Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., were eliminated. Both of these boys are champions in their own right, Burke the national intercollegiate titleholder, and Chapman the French amateur winner.

♣ ♣ ♣

New England gridiron notes: Coach Pat Hanley took his B. U. squad over an eight-mile hike yesterday, giving them a slight respite from their football duties at Nickerson Field. "The hike should relieve the boys of any tenseness from Wednesday's scrimmage," he said . . . Jimmy Dunn at Northeastern thinks he has found a kicker to help Ken Harding. Ed Barry, the scholastic hockey star from Wellesley, worked at tailback yesterday and looked good on tackle thrusts, end sweeps, and kicking . . . Frank Leahy put his Boston College squad through its second scrimmage in two days, announcing himself better satisfied yesterday than Wednesday. Charlie O'Rourke, the former Malden flash, gave a great exhibition of running and passing . . . Holy Cross athletes went through a lengthy passing drill, the results of which were pleasing to Coach Joe Sheeketski. Four backfield combinations were worked as units.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Boston Olympets and the Bridgeport Girls will open their two-game softball series tonight at the Garden, with the second affair taking place tomorrow night. This marks the first time that the local girls have played the same team twice on the same week end. In the preliminary game this evening, the Rohoboth and Worcester teams will meet in a Metropolitan League contest.

Lack of Ends the Problem As Tufts Begins Practice

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with a tough schedule, a perplexing end problem, and a lack of line reserves, Coach Lew Manly yesterday inaugurated the 1939 football season at Tufts, when he met 25 candidates for the varsity team in the Oval at Medford.

"Despite these handicaps, however," the soft-spoken coach said wryly, "we should have a better season than we did last year. We probably won't wait until the last game before hanging up a victory."

Although yesterday was the first day of practice, Manly wasted no time in getting down to business. He divided his squad into two teams and immediately put them to work running through plays that covered all departments of the game—kicking, passing, and running. He even ordered light contact work, so that linemen might learn their assignments more rapidly.

Eight Games

Tufts' schedule this season embraces eight games beginning with Middlebury at Middlebury Oct. 7. After Amherst and Northeastern are played, the Jumbos face Williams, Brown, New Hampshire, and Bowdoin in a row, a list that will tax Manly's team to the utmost. "For us," Manly declared, "that is a real tough assignment. And then, when we get through with those four outfits, we play our objective game with Massachusetts State."

The former Wooster graduate, now in his tenth season at Tufts, believes his biggest problem concerns the ends. "We have Ed Smith of New London, Conn., and Mark Hannabury of Weymouth, the regular and substitute left ends, respectively, of last year, and that's all. I'll move Hannabury over to right end, but reserves must be found. Both boys are light and will have to be spelled often."

Capt. Griffin Back

The Jumbo candidates were led by Capt. Arthur Griffin of Medford, a 185-pound fullback who bore most of the brunt of Tufts' attack last year. Lettermen returning in the backfield included George Chiros of Whitman, Washington West of Ridley Park, Pa., and Bob Patterson of Somerville. Those in the line included Bruce Russell, Norman Pare and Burch Lorett of Medford, Ted Haselton of Reading, Ralph Sherry of West Medford, George Bournazos of Somerville, Alfred Della Paolera of Watertown, and Ed Nalband of Mattapan.

Manly is expecting a good showing from Arthur Harrison of Norwood and Bob Rutter of Waltham, the best of the sophomore backs in the opinion of Chet Delano, freshman coach. Two experienced backs who were expected to add greatly to the Jumbo backfield but who did not report and who may be lost for the season because of knee injuries were Ted Sheehan of Falmouth and Dave Pollard of Lynn.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.350	Hassett	.323
Berger	.333	Garms	.307
Williams	.327	Cuccinello	.308
Doerr	.317	Majeski	.280
Finney	.312	West	.279
Cramer	.307	Outlaw	.269
Cronin	.296	Miller	.269
Tabor	.295	Cooney	.260
Peacock	.280	Rowell	.258
Vosmik	.274	Masi	.253
Berg	.273	Lopez	.251
Carey	.264	Andrews	.250
Nonnenkamp	.250	Ross	.250
Desautels	.240	Warstler	.241
		Biati	.230
		Wietelmann	.200
		Hodgin	.182
		Schuster	.000
		Clemens	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	2	6	Posedel	15	11
Grove	14	4	Lanning	5	4
Heving	11	3	Fette	10	10
Ostermueller	11	4	Errickson	4	8
Dickman	7	3	Morgan	1	1
Bagby	4	3	Sullivan	6	7
Lefebvre	1	1	MacFayden	8	13
Auker	9	10	Turner	4	9
Galehouse	8	9	Frankhouse	0	2
Wilson	8	11	Barnicle	0	0
			Callahan	0	0

Other Sports on Page 12

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

Tomorrow's Baseball

National League

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Chicago, Boston at St. Louis.

American League

St. Louis at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia, Detroit at New York, Cleveland at Boston.

Northwestern Passing

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 15 (AP)—Forward passing was the subject matter of the double football drills at Northwestern yesterday. Ollie Hahnenstein and Paul Sopher, both junior halfbacks, won attention of coaches by accurate tossing.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Final at Youngstown, Ohio: Geneva 7, Youngstown 20.

A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF Newton Advertisers Will Appear on September 22 in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with feature articles and photographs of the community

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KENmore 7700
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Softer, more absorbent

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Just what you should serve to your family
28 oz. PKG. 15c

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER 6 oz TIN 17c
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Ivory Soap MED. BAR 5c
Timberlake Relish 8 oz Jar 10c
Evangeline Milk 4 TALL TINS 25c
Loaf Cheese LB 23c
Crystaline Salt 2 2 LB Pkgs 13c
Wheat Puffs White Spray Pkg 5c
Royal Desserts 4 Pkgs 19c

N. B. C. Specials
Ritz Crackers Lb Pkg 18c
Uneedas 3 Pkgs 13c
Fig Bars 2 lb Cello. Bag 23c

Fresh FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Potatoes U. S. #1 Mn. Stock 15 lbs. Bulk 29c
Grapes California Tokay lb. 5c
Bananas Meloripe 5 lbs. 25c
Lettuce Iceberg 2 heads 15c
Apples Native cooking 5 lbs. 15c
Greer. Beans lb. 5c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Alice Marble Drops a Set but Takes Decider at 6–2 in Defeating Mary Hardwick

Riggs, Playing Under Wraps, Defeats Harry Hopman, 3–0

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP) — Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble, Wimbledon champions and prime favorites, moved safely into the semi-finals of the national men's and women's tennis championships at Forest Hills yesterday.

Bobby, still playing under wraps, stroked his way to a comparatively simple victory over Harry Hopman of Australia, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3, but Alice was caught slightly off her game and had to turn on the reserve tank before she eliminated Mary Hardwick, of the British Wightman Cup team, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

This was the first set the blonde champion had dropped either at Wimbledon or in the present tournament, and the crowd was somewhat excited when the extra set began. But Alice didn't keep them long in suspense. In fact, she didn't bother to remove her blue sweater as she raced through the decider.

Darkness Halts Play

The other semifinalist in Riggs' bracket wasn't quite decided. When darkness stopped play (what, again?) Joe Hunt of Annapolis and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City still were tearing a third set apart. Hunt captured the first set, 6—4, fought his heart out to win the second, 15—13, and they were deadlocked at 5—5 in the third when the referee realized they couldn't see the ball any longer, but were stroking entirely by instinct.

The two game youngsters had battled spectacularly for two hours and 11 minutes. The second set in particular was a pulse-stopper as first one and then the other stormed the ramparts. McNeill reached set point six times without success, and Hunt put across a winner only on his sixth attempt.

Bundy Loses

Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco surprised the form players with a 2—6, 6—1, 6—1 triumph over Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, and will run into Marble on Saturday. Virginia is ranked only ninth nationally, to Bundy's third.

Only a few spectators bothered to visit the grandstand court where the match was played, and their judgment looked very good when Dorothy romped through the opening set. From there on, though, the San Francisco girl had Dorothy looking like she was trying to fiight off a swarm of bees.

Riggs looked like a champion yesterday against Hopman, who had eliminated such a fine player as Bryan Grant, Jr., only Wednesday. Bobby chased him endlessly from corner to corner, and put on the pressure to win any point he really wanted.

The quarter-finals pair Gilbert Hunt of Washington, D. C., against John Bromwich of Australia, and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., against Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles in the men's division. Katherine Stammers of England plays Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, while Helen Jacobs of Berkeley meets Valerie Scott of England.

Dutch Leonard Wins 18th

WASHINGTON (AP)—The unforgotten man of Washington's 1939 baseball team is a baby-faced baldish fellow named Emil (Dutch) Leonard, from Auburn, Ill.

The feat the folks can't forget is that, pitching for the sixth-place Washington Senators, Leonard has won 18 games and has been the most successful hurler in the league against the champion New York Yankees. He turned back the St. Louis Browns, 5-1, Thursday, to mark up his 18th victory.

His performance is all the more impressive when you examine some more records.

Fielding Bad

Washington's fielding is the worst in the league, and all through the campaign Dutch has received some very questionable support. The hitting is way off, too.

Leonard has had his success with what is described as a knuckle ball, yet it isn't. He throws it with the tips of his fingers and his fingernails.

How he manages to control it is a wonder.

"I don't know how he does it," says Manager Bucky Harris. "I don't know how he ever manages to get it over, much less pitch to a batter's weakness."

Throws It Often

Leonard doesn't throw the "knuckler" just every once in a while. He throws it more than any other pitch, and—his control is about as fine as any in the league.

It's hard on a catcher, however. Rick Ferrell, one of the league's best defensive catchers, has more passed balls in his record than in any year in his career.

Dutch has something to say about that.

"You've got to give Ferrell plenty of praise," he said. "He calls for that knuckler all the time. He never ducks it, yet he knows it may make him look bad."

Griffith's Orders

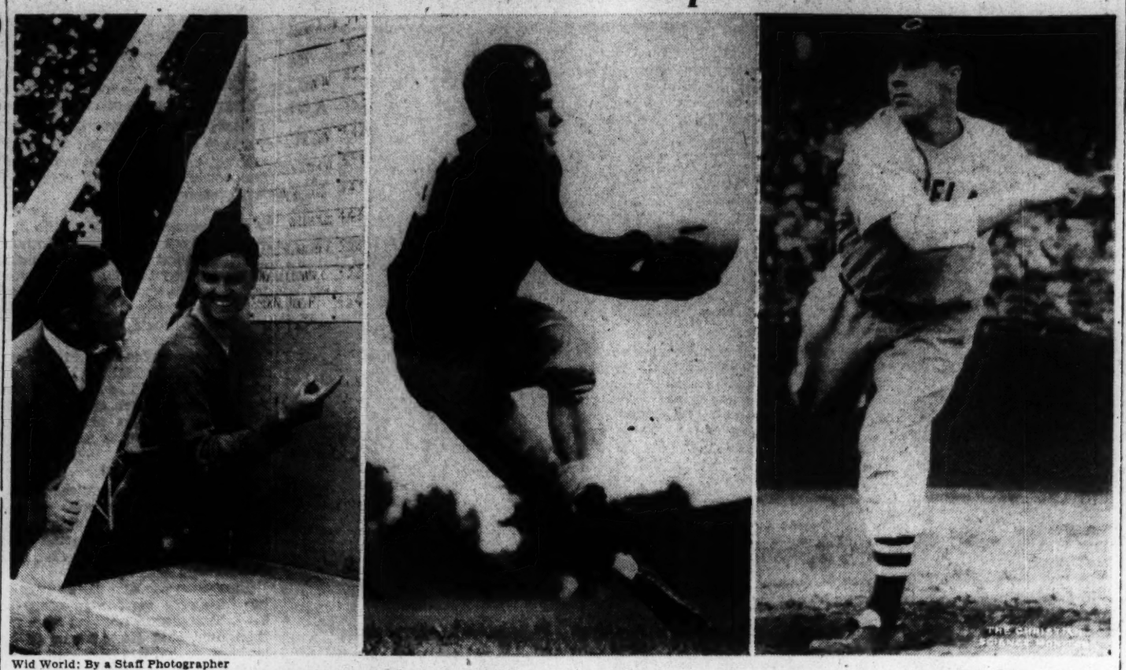
When Leonard came to the Senators last year via the draft from Atlanta, President Clark Griffith asked him why he hadn't been able to stick in a previous big league try with Brooklyn.

Leonard said the Brooklyn catchers didn't like to receive his "knuckler" and didn't call for it enough.

"They'll call for it here," said Griffith, "and he went out and gave those instructions.

Early this year, Leonard set 20 victories as his goal. Had the Washington hitting and fielding been better, he doubtless would have achieved it already. As it is, he still has a chance.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wid World: By a Staff Photographer

Left: Glenview, Ill.—Don Schumacher (left) of Texas, who has won the Eastern amateur and trans-Mississippi titles, had to go an extra hole Sept. 14 to defeat Harry Givan of Seattle, Wash., scoring a par 4 on the 19th. In the morning match, Schumacher beat Eddie Meister of Warrenville, Ohio, 3 and 2. Center: Evanson, Ill.—If big Bill deCorrevont lives up to his prep-school reputation, Northwestern's Wildcats will be a power to reckon with in the coming Big Ten football race. The young star, whose high school grid feats drew national attention, will make his debut in college football this fall. Observers figure he will shine in the Wildcat's backfield. Right: Bob Feller. Although still under the age when a young man can vote, this young Cleveland star already has annexed 21 victories on the mound this season.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Iowa Farm Boy—With a Man's Job

(Bob Feller was in the visiting clubhouse at Fenway Park, sitting on a stool in front of his locker. The other Cleveland players had gone out on the field to watch the Red Sox in batting practice, and to warm up for their own pre-game drill. The husky Iowa farm boy, having pitched the day before, was taking more time than usual donning his uniform. A reporter came in, shook the young star's hand and then sat down on a stool beside him.)

Asked the reporter: "How does it feel to win 20 games in the big leagues before you're old enough to vote?"

Piling Them Up

Feller: "What do you think? There's only one answer to that question. Great! Although I don't know as the twentieth was any sweeter than the first. I'm aimin' to pile up as many this year as I can, because I might not be able to get anybody out in 1940."

Reporter: "Did you ever think you'd get as high as 20 this soon?"

Feller: "Well, of course I've always had confidence in myself. My dad pounded that into me. Every ball player should have that confidence. Otherwise, he wouldn't make a livin' up here in the American League. I've had a good hittin' ball club behind me, don't forget that. Right now the team's stronger than it's been at any time this year. Our infield is hittin' better."

No Predictions

Reporter: "Do you think you'll ever win 30 games?"

Feller: "I'm not makin' any predictions about that. Thirty games are a lot in any league. You've got to be pretty 'lucky' and get those breaks. Remember a game Johnny Allen pitched against the Red Sox earlier in the year? He had everything that day. I don't think I ever saw him have more. The other fellows said the same thing. But a couple of balls got lost in the sun and he didn't even finish. That's the way it goes. One bad game like that could ruin a man's chances of going to 30 wins."

Reporter: "Can you give credit to anyone in particular for becoming a big winner this year?"

Feller: "No, I can't put my finger on any one man. I don't want to risk hurtin' anybody's feelin's. Bassler has helped me a lot. Luke Sewell has, too. And, of course, Mr. Vitt (Oscar Vitt, Cleveland manager) was patient with me when I couldn't put the ball over the plate."

Takes Practice

Reporter: "You've had about three strikeouts to every base on balls this year, or close to it, which is quite an improvement over 1938. How do you account for this?"

Feller: "If I'm better than I was last year, there's still plenty of room for improvement. And the only way I can get it is to keep practicing. That's what made me a better pitcher—practice. A lot of people think a pitcher can learn to locate the plate by workin' in ball games. But don't you believe it. You have to get out there and practice—get yourself a catcher and throw to spots. Aim at somethin' every time you throw a ball, either at his knees, his shoulders or at his glove for a target. It's not hard to hit that spot when you're tossin' the ball easy, but it takes practice to hit it when you're puttin' on the pressure. Those passes will give you all kinds of trouble, especially when you walk the first hitter in an inning, or somebody who's comin' up just ahead of those clean-up men. They won't hurt you much, though, if you walk them near the bottom of the battin' order."

Yankees Tough

Reporter: "That might not go in connection with the Yankees—I mean the part about passes not hurting you near the bottom of the order."

Feller: "That's right. Those Yankees are tough right down the line. Even some of their pitchers can nit that ball."

Reporter: "You pitched a pretty good game against them the other day in New York."

Feller: "Sure I shut them out for eight innings and then got careless. I walked somebody, Di Maggio broke his bat droppin' a looper behind second base and then Dahlgren cleaned the bases with a drive to right field that he swung late on. You've got to have more than control and the cover on the ball to get those Yanks out. All you can do is keep bearin' down, hopin' that somebody won't hit one a mile. By the way, Grove must have pitched a swell game against Detroit yesterday."

Reporter: "Yes, it was one of his best. He had a two-hitter until the ninth inning and then they tagged him for two more."

Feller: "Lefty sure is a great pitcher. He'll win 300 games or more before he's through. Just think—300 wins. Boy, if I can do that well, I'll be satisfied. Excuse me please. If I don't get out there Mr. Vitt will think I'm loafin' and I wouldn't want him to think that. See you again. Hope you got your story."

Stanford Prospects Depend Upon Show of Untried Boys

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Stanford football, in the pre-season prospect stage, blows hot or cold depending on the individual outlook.

The one self-sustained fact is that there was a fair sized squad of well muscled young men on hand when the practice season opened. Some of the material can be fairly described as exceptional talent. Part of it is average and energetic. The balance of it is willing but green as the grass that grows on the university's golf course.

The fan or expert alike who picks Stanford to win the Coast Conference title this year either is indulging in a bit of wishful thinking or has succumbed to the surge of his (or her) own enthusiasm.

Untried Players

A team of championship caliber is neither impossible nor improbable. It all depends how capably some untried players fit into the parts missing from the grid machine of last season.

Unenviable is the position of Coach C. E. "Tiny" Thornhill. Alumni rumblings in some sections indicate a winning team is expected, or else. It was only a few years ago Thornhill produced three successive Rose Bowl squads. But that was fully three seasons back.

The 1939 size-up discloses a team of potential speed and power. It embraces ample passing and punting qualities. But on the entire squad there is only one experienced tackle. Aside from Stan Andersen, 210-pound nationally known shotputter, none of the other tackles has had so much as a minute of varsity competition.

Sophomore Back

Similarly Stanford's most important backfield spot, left half, will be placed in the charge of a youngster up from the freshmen—Frank Alberts. He's a left-handed passer and kicker, a swift ball carrier and a heads-up player. He fullbacked the freshman team to an undefeated season. There is some doubt his 163 pounds can stand a 60-minute varsity grind.

Backfield material, however, is the least of Thornhill's worries. Among the windfalls was the return of Jim Groves, fullback two years ago. He was out last season after a shoulder operation.

Center Problem

The center of the line offers as tough a problem as the tackle positions. Of four candidates for snapperback, three have had no varsity competition, one 11 minutes of play.

Stanford won three out of nine games last year but the team that walloped Dartmouth, 23 to 13, in the fall finale functioned as impressively as any coast eleven, not excepting the champion and Rose Bowl winner, Southern California. Stanford supporters believe the wingback system will begin clicking earlier this season.

The schedule: Sept. 30—Oregon State; Oct. 7—Oregon at Portland; Oct. 14—University of California at Los Angeles; Oct. 28—Washington at Seattle; Nov. 4—Santa Clara; Nov. 11—Southern California at Los Angeles; Nov. 18—Washington State; Nov. 25—California; Dec. 2—Dartmouth at New York City.

Billows Ousts Somerville For Big Thrill at Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Golf's "Cinderella Kid," little Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., produced the biggest thrill yesterday as the semifinals bracket was completed in the 43rd national amateur golf championship at North Shore Country Club.

Billows' 6-and-5 defeat of C. Ross Somerville, Canadian star and former champion, was the most decisive victory of a quarter-finals program which saw the advance of three other stars from three different sections of the nation—Don Schumacher of Dallas, Texas; Art Doering of Chicago, and Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash.

Today, over the 36-hole route, Billows was set to match shots with Schumacher and Doering with Ward.

Five Up at Turn

Billows' game against Somerville was as hot as the plus 90 degree temperature which baked the North Shore course. On the outgoing nine he had a medal 31, five under par and a remarkable score considering that only one putt was conceded, and that of two feet. At the turn he was five up on the dour-faced Canadian entry, and he ended the match by winning the 11th with a par 4 to Somerville's bogie 5 and halving the next two holes.

Billows, who won his morning match with John P. Burke of Rye, N. Y., 2 and 1, has been a top ranking amateur since 1935, when he drove to the Metropolitan open at Lakeville, N. Y., in an old car and slept in the rear seat until tournament officials discovered his plight.

A former resident of Racine, Wis., he was a finalist against Johnny Goodman in the 1937 tournament.

Extra Hole

Schumacher, 23-year-old Texan who has won the Eastern amateur and Trans-Mississippi titles, had to go an extra hole to defeat Harry Givan of Seattle, Wash.

Givan took the 17th and 18th holes with great chip shots to square the match, but Schumacher won with a par 4 on the 19th as Givan's first and second shots hit traps. In a morning match Schumacher defeated Eddie Meister of Warrensville, Ohio, 3 and 2.

Ward, who almost won the national open championship this summer, disposed of Joseph Thompson of Burlington, Ont., in the morning, two up, then defeated Edwin Kingsley of Salt Lake City, Utah, 3 and 1. Against Kingsley, who was a semifinalist last year, Ward built up a four-hole lead through 11 holes.

Kingsley rallied to win the 12th and 15th holes with birdies, but lost the 17th and the match after his second shot hit a trap.

Doering, 23-year-old graduate of Stanford University, staged a close battle with the 37-year-old Dawson, Illinois champion. Two down at the turn, Doering squared the battle with birdies at the 10th and 12th holes.

They halved the next four in par, Dawson going one down when he three-putted the 17th. On the 18th, Dawson put his second to the right of the green as Doering got on in three, 20 feet away, and after Dawson had come up to within eight feet, Doering holed his long putt to clinch the verdict. In the morning Doering defeated Bill Holt of Clay, N. Y., 5 and 4.

Late Bulletins

Hunt Wins

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Joe Hunt, Annapolis Midshipman, went on today to defeat Donald McNeill of Oklahoma City, 6—4, 15—13, 8—10, 4—6, 6—2 in their quarter-final match of the national tennis championships. They were deadlocked at 5-all in the third set when darkness stopped play last night. Hunt will play Bobby Riggs in tomorrow's semifinals.

Golf Admission

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Joseph C. Dey, Jr., Executive Secretary of the United States Golf Association, said today that paid attendance at the 43rd national amateur golf championship at the North Shore Club was "the worst since we started charging admission."

Dey said only 1,250 tickets had been sold through Friday morning. Preliminary estimates had been that a minimum of 15,000 would witness the two days of qualifying and four days of match play.

World Series, Oct. 4

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—The 1939 World Series will open Wednesday, Oct. 4, in the New York Yankees' Stadium with the top price $6.60 for boxes.

After games there Wednesday and Thursday, the series will transfer to the park of the National League winner for games Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, if necessary. Friday will be left open for travel.

Football Abroad

LONDON, Sept. 15 (CP) — Announcement was made yesterday that the English Rugby Union, governing body of amateur rugby, had cancelled all fixtures until further notice. All professional rugger had previously been suspended in line with the stand taken by the Soccer associations of England and Scotland.

Rugby Union authorities hope that it will be possible to stage games which will not interfere with national duties or government regulations. The big Rugby conference with Dominion Unions scheduled for London, Dec. 15, has been postponed indefinitely.

Welsh amateur Rugby clubs have petitioned the Welsh Rugby Union to permit resumption of fixtures on Sept. 23. The union is calling a special meeting to consider the request which it is hoped will be granted in view of the fact that Wales is not likely to be seriously threatened by attack from the air.

The English Rugby League, professional circuit operating in Lancashire and Yorkshire, announces that a county competition may be organized to take the place of the regular league tournament. Senior clubs have been asked to present their views to the management committee.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	92	50	.621
St. Louis	79	55	.590
Chicago	76	62	.551
Brooklyn	70	63	.526
New York	66	65	.504
Pittsburgh	62	73	.459
Boston	57	74	.435
Philadelphia	41	91	.311

Results Sept. 14

Cincinnati 8, New York 5.
Cincinnati 9, New York 3.
St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 13, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.

Best Summer For the Pro Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager, won't have to toss his annual report on the committee table at the close of the year, mumble something and rush toward the nearest exit.

Despite the absence of Sam Snead, a good drawing card for many weeks, the pros have enjoyed their best summer yet from a tournament standpoint, Corcoran says.

"In 28 tournaments this year we drew 500,000 spectators, with prize money of about $150,000," he explains. "There will be about $25,000 more from the fall and early winter tournaments, including the $10,000 Miami open in December.

Green Scrimmage

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 15 (AP)—Coach Earl Blaik surprised even his veterans yesterday when he put the Dartmouth Indians through a stiff scrimmage. It was only the fourth day of practice and the earliest contact work Blaik has called for during his six seasons here.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	41	.761
Boston	81	56	.591
Chicago	78	58	.569
Cleveland	75	61	.551
Detroit	71	65	.522
Washington	60	79	.432
Philadelphia	49	88	.358
St. Louis	37	98	.274

Results Sept. 14

Cleveland 8, Boston 7.
Detroit 6, New York 1.
Washington 5, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3 (10 innings).

Local Box Scores

Bees

Sept. 14

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown, 2b	4	2	2	2	5	3	0
Gutteridge, 3b	3	0	2	2	1	5	0
Slaughter, rf	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Medwick, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Mize, 1b	3	0	0	0	13	0	0
Moore, cf	4	2	2	5	1	0	0
Owen, c	3	1	0	0	7	0	0
Lazy, ss	3	2	1	1	0	4	0
Davis, p	3	1	1	1	0	2	0
Warneke, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	6	12	15	27	15	0
BOSTON							
Cooney, cf	5	1	3	3	4	0	0
Garms, lf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
West, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	1	1	2	2	2	1
Lopez, c	4	0	1	2	4	1	0
Kisti, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
Warstler, ss	2	1	0	0	2	3	0
*Hodgins	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Whitehead, ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Easley, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Outlaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	3	12	15	24	12	1

*Batted for Warstler in seventh. †Batted for Frankhouse in seventh. ‡Batted for Easley in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	—0	—6
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	—3

Runs batted in, Hassett, Cooney, Lopez, Davis, Gutteridge, Slaughter 2, Lazy, Moore. Two-base hits, West, Majeski, Lopez. Home runs, Moore. Sacrifices, Lazy, Gutteridge. Double plays, Gutteridge, Brown and Mize; Warstler and Hassett; Warstler, Kisti and Hassett. Left on base, Boston 8, St. Louis 5. Base on balls, by Sullivan 2, Struck out, by Sullivan, by Frankhouse, by Easley. Hits, off Sullivan, 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Frankhouse, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Easley, 2 in 2 innings; off Davis, 11 in 7 1-3 innings; off Warneke, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Davis. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Time 1h. 48m. Official paid attendance, 1,805. Umpires, Sears, Barr and Moran.

Red Sox

Sept. 14

CLEVELD	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau, ss	5	3	3	6	12	1	0
Weatherly, lf-cf	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Chapman, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milnar, lf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hale, 2b	5	1	2	2	1	4	0
Campbell, rf	4	1	1	4	7	1	0
Keltner, 3b	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Grimes, 1b	5	0	1	4	16	0	0
Pytlak, c	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Allen, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dobson, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Eisenstat, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	8	13	27	27	17	1
BOSTON							
Vinney, 1b	4	2	2	2	8	0	1
Cramer, cf	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Williams, rf	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Vosmik, lf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Doerr, 2b	4	1	1	2	5	2	0
Carey, ss	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Desautels, c	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Auker, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dickman, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bagby, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	7	9	12	27	15	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0—	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0—	—7

Runs batted in, Pytlak 3, Hale 2, Campbell, Keltner, Williams 3, Vosmik, Doerr, Carey, Grimes. Two-base hits, Weatherly, Boudreau, Campbell, Cramer, Vosmik, Doerr. Three-base hits, Boudreau, Campbell, Grimes. Hits, off Auker, 7 in 2⅓ innings; off Dickman, 8 in 4⅔ innings; off Allen, 4 in 5⅓ innings; off Dobson, 0 in ⅔ inning (none out in seventh); off Eisenstat, 1 in 3 innings; off Bagby, 3 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Cleveland 9 Boston 4. Stolen base, Hale. Sacrifice, Williams. Base on balls, by Auker, by Dickman, by Dobson. Struck out, by Allen 4, by Dickman, by Bagby 2. Double plays, Dickman, Carey and Finney; Tabor, Doerr and Finney. Wild pitch, Dobson. Winning pitcher, Allen. Losing pitcher, Auker. Time, 2h. 8m. Umpires, Grieve, Quinn and McGowan. Attendance, 2,400.

Night Practice

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—A hot sun that took several hundred excess pounds off Minnesota's Gophers in workouts, forced replacement of afternoon practice to a night session. The mercury stood around 95.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 14

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 8, Sacramento 7.
San Francisco 18-4, Portland 2-3.
Hollywood 7, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles at Seattle, rain.

International League Playoffs

Rochester 2, Buffalo 0
Newark 9, Jersey City 4.

American Association Playoffs

Minneapolis 16, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 13, Kansas City 1.

Southern Association Playoffs

Atlanta 10, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 10, Memphis 3.

Texas League Playoffs

Fort Worth 11, Houston 3.
Dallas 5, San Antonio 3.

New Record Set By Miss Hicks In Golf Derby

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 15 (AP)—Elizabeth Hicks, long-hitting 19-year-old star from Long Beach, Calif., fired a spectacular 36—37—73 to establish a tournament record of 307 strokes yesterday in winning the 11th annual women's Western 72-hole medal play golf Derby at the Evanston Golf Club.

Her total surpassed by one stroke the record established last year by Patty Berg of Minneapolis, who was unable to defend her title because of a recent illness.

Seven Birdies

Miss Hicks started her fourth trip around the Evanston course with a par 5, and then rang up seven birdies before completing the circuit. Her three bogeys were the result of traps on the fourth, 15th, and 17th holes.

Miss Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga., too, started out with a par 5, but was unable to score a birdie until the 14th, where she dropped a 25-foot putt.

Scores of the leaders:

Elizabeth Hicks, Long Beach, Calif., 234-73—307.
Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga., 233-83—316.
Phyllis Otto, Omaha, Neb., 240-83—323.
Edith Estabrooks, Dubuque, Ia., 243-81—324.
Eliamae Williams, Chicago, 242-83—325.
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., 244-83—327.
Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, 243-85—328.
Marian McDougall, Portland, Ore., 246-83—329.
Virginia Ingram, Chicago, 251-78—329.
Beatrice Barrett, Minneapolis, 245-89—334.
Margaret Russell, Detroit, 251-86—337.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds and the New York Yankees inched closer their championship goals in the National and American leagues Sept. 14, although the Yankees lost their third straight game.

The fact that the Boston Red Sox also lost worked to the advantage of the World champions, because it preserved the 15-game margin between them, while reducing to 17 their games left to play. Any combination of three victories for New York or three defeats for Boston now will settle the race.

Cincinnati swamped the New York Giants under a lot of base hits to take both ends of a doubleheader while the St. Louis Cardinals were winning a single game from Boston's Bees. As a result the Reds increased their lead half a notch to four full games.

The set-up:

National League

	Won	Lost	Games Behind	Games to Play
Cincinnati	82	50		23
St. Louis	79	55	4	19
Chicago	76	62	9	18
Brooklyn	70	63	13½	21

American League

New York	94	41		17
Boston	81	54	15	17

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Swiss Neighbors on a Kansas Plain—A Tribute

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Our Swiss Neighbors Win Our Love for Their Former Land

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edson, Kansas

The five-room soddy, with a few surrounding trees watered freely from the nearby windmill, is the home to which we were invited one lovely spring day. The folks who live here built the house almost 20 years ago, the husband taking his team and plow and turning the sod of the prairie into building material. The young wife laid the walls of the home as the husband plowed and hauled the sod.

Our friends are Swiss people. The husband came here as a young man, worked and saved enough in a few years to make a return trip to the fatherland, where he met the young woman who became his bride, and together they came to America to make their home.

In this home five children have been born; one has already left the home nest, and the other four are being educated in one of our consolidated schools. The school bus comes by every day and all four, from the first grader to the high school girl, go and come together with other children of the neighborhood.

♪ ♪ ♪

That spring day we had a lovely dinner in the big homey kitchen. Roast beef which the butcher would call an expensive cut, mashed potatoes light and fluffy with cream and butter, eggs of many colors in honor of Easter season, and dessert with whipped cream. The week before the family had canned a beef that had been raised on the farm. Each week cream and eggs are taken to town to help pay the grocery bill.

In the deep sunny kitchen windows grow many kinds of house plants. We went home with our hands full of slips from them and now our windows are blossoming, too.

Sitting at the table in this humble home, we marveled at the abundance, not only of food and growing things, but the abundance of those finer qualities that had grown and blossomed in the family—thrift, courage, patience, and love. What an abundance of these must the family have had, to weather the drouth years that have been the experience of those who live in what is known as "the dust bowl."

That afternoon the young girl who is in high school showed us her bedroom. The furniture had been made or re-built by herself and her father, the curtains and rugs made and dyed at home, all inspired by her membership in the local 4-H club. She is also learning to sew, cook, and can, and has the honor of being the state health champion of her county.

♪ ♪ ♪

Next we are shown the national Swiss costumes. The mother told us how she as a girl had worked for months to save enough money to buy the beautiful silver chains and silver ornaments that decorate the front of the velvet bodice. The skirt is made of cashmere and the chemise with big full sleeves is made of linen from flax grown on her parents' farm in Switzerland. With this is worn a light silk apron and a poke-shaped, lacy-brimmed hat. Truly a prize possession any one would be proud to own. The man's costume consists of the knee breeches and jacket of a Swiss mountaineer. The young son who has left the home nest but who then was home on a visit, and the daughter donned these picturesque costumes and we took their picture.

Soon it was time to start the evening chores—eggs to be gathered, chickens to be fed, cows to be driven in by the small boy and his dog, milking to be done by all the family, then the separating of the milk in the cool clean milk house. As we drove away, the hum of our motor rose above the droning buzz of the cream separator. We knew there was still work to be done. After the separating, the separated milk is fed to the calves and pigs and the cream put into stone jars and placed in the tank where cool running water from the windmill keeps it fresh.

As we drove along the country road and pulled onto the highway and on home in the twilight, meeting cars from Alabama, Texas, California, and New York, we wondered if any came from homes such as we had just visited, or if not, if they were as fortunate as we in having such neighbors.

There is something about these neighbors that inspires us and gives us courage to go on with a firm resolve never again to complain of "hard times."

Sunday is a full day for this family, too, for Sunday school is some miles distant, yet seldom a Sunday comes but finds the four children there and their mother teaching the infant class.

♪ ♪ ♪

A more recent visit with the family again inspired in us a desire for greater courage and helpfulness. We learned of the season's harvesting of wheat—all of the family going into the field, one driving the tractor that pulls the header, one scattering the grain evenly in the header barge, the father pitching large forks of the golden grain to the mother—who does the stacking; From the kitchen door of the soddy we could see the neat uniform stacks awaiting the threshing machine.

With joy and justifiable pride the family now drive to Sunday school in a new car, a deferred necessity acquired by family cooperation.

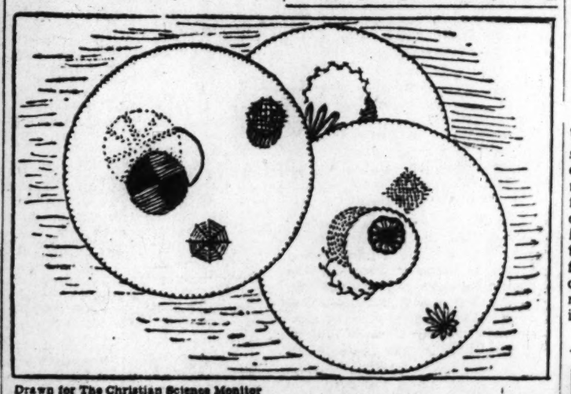
Dear Switzerland, do you not have more people like these whom you can spare, those who have no time nor inclination for self-pity and complaint?

America—"Land of the free and home of the brave,"—let us welcome them. We need them.

M. I. J.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

This star and crescent design makes an attractive dinner set, especially when carried out in light embroidery on a dark ground.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

For a gaily embroidered breakfast set, you can make up your own pattern, or copy one of these. See accompanying article for directions.

Gay Breakfast or Dinner Sets—You Might Embroider Your Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Why not design your own table napkins and mats? There are many methods of doing this, and the simplest stitches can be made to look effective.

For breakfast I suggest the brightest colors on a light ground, while for dinner, silver or white embroidery on navy or cobalt blue, or even black or nigger brown, looks very attractive on the popular light wood furniture.

To make, place your material on a board or the kitchen table and pin securely with drawing pins. (1¼ yds. will make a normal set.) Now take a plate or saucer, according to the size you wish your mats to be, and draw round, using a pencil for the light material and French chalk for the dark.

For the breakfast set take coins of different sizes and draw round these, placing them so as to form decorative groups (see illustration as guide). Now embroider, in cross stitch, chain, lazy daisy, web, and herringbone; these stitches are suggested to give you some idea, but you can go through the whole gamut of stitches to make this a real "greet the morning" set.

For dinner, the quieter star and crescent is suggested. The stars are just crossed stitches joined in the center by another stitch. For the moon you will need your coin again. Draw round half to two-thirds of it, shift about one-eighth of an inch away from the semi-circle already drawn, and draw again on the same side until the edges of the last drawing meet the edges of the first drawing to form the crescent. Embroider in stem ditch.

Edge the breakfast set with blanket stitching, but hem the dinner set, finishing with a single line of the embroidery silk invisibly fastened by matching sewing silk; or alternatively, oversew or buttonhole stitch in the embroidery silk.

V. M. C.

Pumpkin Preserves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maine

Dear Editor:

With pumpkins soon in season, I should like to share the following recipe as I have found it delicious and economical.

Pumpkin Preserves

Remove peel from pumpkin as for pie. Cut in small cubes half an inch thick. Add one pound of sugar for each pound of pumpkin. Let stand over night. Next morning add one lemon or a few whole cloves, or both, to two pounds pumpkin, or more if wished. Put on fire and simmer slowly until transparent. Put into jars and seal.

Mrs. C. A.

Let's Have Narcissus, Jonquils, Daffodils!

Gardening

How many times have we heard this question discussed pro and con—Is the narcissus synonymous with the daffodil, and where does jonquil fit into the picture? It is rather puzzling to the amateur, and since these bulbs should be planted preferably during September, this seems to be an opportune time for a discussion of the subject. And I hope it will arouse your interest to the extent that if you are not already growing these spring beauties, you will get some for September planting.

Botanically, the narcissus, the jonquil, and the daffodil are all Narcissus. All daffodils are narcissus and all narcissus are daffodils. Daffodil is the English word, and the Narcissus the Latin word, for the same flower. The term jonquil, when properly applied, refers to one specific group of narcissus which are miniature daffodils with dainty fragrant yellow blossoms, borne two or more on a stem, perfectly hardy, with onion-like instead of flat leaves. "Jonquil" should be used only for this one class of Narcissus.

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Plant reasonably early in fall—September is best, although early October is satisfactory. September planting is advised because the bulbs should have time to make roots before cold weather arrives.

A light, fairly sandy soil is better than a heavy clay soil. As to situation, a slightly sheltered spot is preferable, with not too much sun. The site must be well drained—this is very important.

Daffodils like a cool root run and their roots go deeply into the soil, so dig the soil deeply, and to provide the moisture and good drainage which are necessary, incorporate a goodly amount of humus in the soil. Likewise, daffodils are heavy feeders. They may remain in the same site for a number of years before it is necessary to lift them and divide them, but they multiply rapidly, and to maintain the colony in a good condition and get satisfactory bloom, it is necessary to provide ample nourishment, both when preparing the soil, and after each blooming period.

In preparing beds for planting, use a complete balanced plant food. Mix the plant food with the soil at a depth in the bed where it will be just below the bulbs; it is a good plan to mix the plant food thoroughly with the soil, and then place a layer of sand just beneath the bulb, so that the base rests on the sand, yet the roots will find nourishment as soon as they start growth, in the layer of plant food and soil just beneath the sand. The importance of feeding cannot be overestimated. Bulbs planted in poor soil will apparently make a good growth but will not have the vigor and bloom that well-fed bulbs have.

Planting depth varies with the size of bulb and type of soil. It is better to err on the side of planting too deeply than too shallow. This is particularly true if you do not wish to divide often, as deep planting retards the increase of offspring. The small bulbs of the jonquil should be planted about 4 to 6 inches apart, and the bulbs should be covered with three inches of earth. This would mean a planting depth of about 4½ inches to the base of the bulb. All the other narcissus (all the groups except the jonquils) should be covered with at least 4 inches of soil, which would mean a planting depth to the base of the bulb of about 6½ to 7 inches; and these groups should be planted from 6 to 12 inches apart.

Daffodils lend themselves to naturalization and are ideal for this purpose. Use them along driveways, in meadows, in orchards, in woods, along shrubbery, or on the banks of pools or brooks. They like to nestle among the roots of shrubs, and as they bloom before leaves develop on the other vegetation, they will thrive in places which later in the season are quite shaded. If some bulbs are planted with a southern exposure and others with a northern exposure, the period of flowering will be prolonged.

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In naturalizing, plant by allowing them to fall from a tilted basket and planting where they fall. Once planted, do not disturb until they multiply to such an extent they are overcrowded. A single bulb in several years will establish quite a colony.

Some beautiful, striking combinations can be achieved with narcissus in naturalized plantings. One such combination is Poet's narcissus with native bluebell (Mertensia virginica) or with Phlox divaricata. If to this group you add bleeding heart, you have a spring garden picture that will not soon be forgotten. All of these plants except the phlox become dormant a short time after flowering, and the space they occupy can be used for planting shallow-rooted annuals in late summer.

A Friday Column

G. Dell

Shopping Links the Women of the World

But it is done in as many ways as there are peoples. Here, we are in the Pyrenees, in one of its little hill towns along the border between France and Spain. This Pyrenean homemaker is off on a shopping expedition. The burro will carry her purchases, many and weighty, and may perhaps bear homeward the shopper as well.

Bedroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With windows wide to light and air,
With chintz on table, bed, and chair;
With plants whose tiny tendrils spill
Across your bedroom's window sill.

And how I touch with rare delight
The silver brushes gleaming bright!
And how I long to peep inside
The little box that stands beside!

And I must take a friendly look
Between the leaves of every book;
And every smallest thing I see
Completes the room in harmony.

A bedroom is a lovely place
Of sweet tranquillity and grace,
And hosts of small familiar things—
A peace to restless wanderings.

Rosemary Céline Cobham

For Testing Foods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I always keep a tiny glass of toothpicks on the little shelf of my stove. I use them for testing foods, especially vegetables. Instead of receiving four "punctures" from a fork every time, they receive only one, and it prevents vegetables, like potatoes, from breaking up if they happen to be tender. I also find them convenient for lifting out little foreign particles which may fly into food during the mixing process.

Mrs. E. R. S., West Virginia

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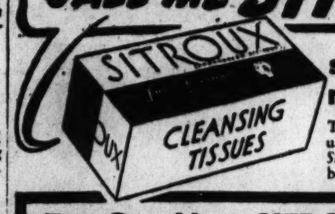

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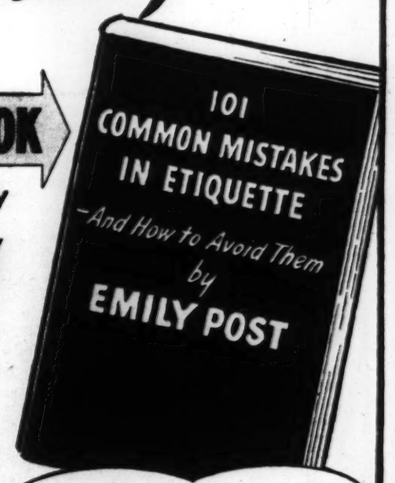
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 1 p. m.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 2,007,510
1939 volume to date 180,126,116
1938 volume to date 186,182,843

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—War-buying slackened further in today's stock market and irregular price trends were displayed in virtually all departments.

Steels, motors, coppers, rubbers and oils dipped and rallied at frequent intervals and, near the final hour, showed signs of revival. A number of merchandising, rail, rail equipment, and specialty issues were up throughout.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,700,000 shares, smallest turnover for a full session since Sept. 1.

Rails held fairly well, as did merchandising and specialty stocks, but coppers, oils and rubbers inclined to lag. Steels and motors stiffened after early hesitancy.

Wall Street generally maintained its bullishness over the outlook for expanding business, not only resulting from European hostilities but from a quickening of domestic demand.

The boom fervor appeared to have faded, however, and the thought again was expressed in boardrooms that the recent upsurge may have been overdone in some respects.

Among resistant shares were Woolworth, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Chesapeake & Ohio, Allied Chemical, Boeing, Westinghouse, American Brake Shoe, Johns-Manville, Houdaille-Hershey, Pullman, Lone Star Cement and American Smelting.

Under water in the forenoon—some eventually did better—were U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Consolidated Edison, du Pont, International Nickel, Union Carbide, Texas Corp. and Standard Oil of N. J.

Aluminium, Ltd., pushed up in the curb, as did Heyden Chemical, Carrier Corp. and Todd Shipyards. A lower drift was exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, Gulf Oil and Aluminum of America.

U. S. Bonds Advance

United States Government bonds advanced today after Federal Reserve figures had disclosed a big addition to the tremendous pool of idle money in banks.

Some Treasury issues in late dealings were up nearly a half point on a further recovery from the war drop. Top-grade corporate bonds were inclined to follow the government market. Elsewhere prices were mixed, with many rails still feeling the demand of buyers expecting the carriers to benefit from usiness improvement.

Surplus reserves of member Federal Reserve banks, the basis for expansion of bank loans and investments, pumped $300,000,000 to a record total of $5,270,000,000, the weekly condition statement of the reserve system showed. Accounting mostly for this, bankers said, was additional purchase of $230,000,000 in Treasury loans by the reserve banks in the recent supporting operatoins for the Government list.

Bids for some foreign bonds again were found only at steep declines from previous prices. A transaction in Poland 4½s dropped the quotation 14 points to 10 and Prussia 6½s on the sale of one bond was off 11⅝ at 5½. Several foreign issues quoted at sharp declines had not been traded for some time.

U. S. Steel Prices To Be Unchanged In Final Quarter

PITTSBURGH (AP)—In the face of rapidly expanding output and higher basic materials costs, the nation's leading steel producer announced its prices for the remainder of 1939 will be unchanged.

But it added a possibly significant qualification that after December 31, goods will be invoiced "at the price in effect at the date of shipment."

This reaffirmation of prices by U. S. Steel's largest subsidiary, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, was expected to be followed quickly by the remainder of the industry.

As some observers pointed out, however, the announcement meant very little to consumers, since virtually all the large producers are booked almost to capacity for the next three months due to a tidewave of orders in the past fortnight.

Due consideration was given it was said to possible political consequences of a continuation of recent jumps in the prices of basic raw materials. It was felt that if this tendency remained unchanged federal action in the direction of severe restraint might follow.

Simultaneously came an announcement of a $2-a-ton jump in the price of pig iron by the Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Company, one of the largest producers of this blast furnace output for sale to merchants and foundries. The new price is $23 for Pittsburgh.

Coke, normally produced in by-products plants, has been increasing in price for two weeks. With by-products plants no longer able to fill the demands, producers have turned desperately to the old beehive ovens, whose product is inferior and more costly.

In the rich Connellsville coal and coke region south of Pittsburgh, the skies are beginning to glow nightly from the glare of these ovens, some 400 of which have been lighted with 1,750 additional scheduled to be burning next week.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68¼	53	Abbott L(1.60a)	5	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ¼
50⅝	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅝
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	23	23	23	Sep 9
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ½
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	20	65⅞	64¼	65¾	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	23	7	6¾	6⅞	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	86	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
12¾	4½	Alleg pf xw	14	12⅜	11¼	12⅜	+ ⅝
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	88	14⅞	13¾	14¼	+ ½
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	14	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¼
19	8	Alleg pr pf	8	16⅞	16	16⅜	+1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	36	25½	24½	25½	— ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	9	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 14
200¼	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	18	197½	195	197	+1⅝
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	3	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	13½	13½	13½	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	26	9½	9⅜	9½	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62	61¼	61¼	Sep 14
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	*20	45¼	44⅜	45¼	— ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	12	16⅜	15¾	16	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	17	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	17½	17½	17½	—2½
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	12	71	71	71	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	*12	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	23	32⅜	31⅝	32	—1
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	13	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6	5⅝	6	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	23	49¾	47½	49	+2
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	112	110½	111½	+ ¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	154	154	154	+5¾
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	59	34	32¾	33⅝	— ⅜
55	30¼	Am Car pf	10	52	51	51	—1½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	13	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 12
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	111	111	111	+1
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	6¾	6⅜	6½	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	6	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	6	5½	6	Sep 6
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	8	8	— ½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	11	29¾	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	34	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	41	40½	40½	—1½
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	50⅛	49½	49½	— ½
3⅛	1⅝	Am Ice	4	2	2	2	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20	20	20	Sep 14
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	4	8	7⅞	8	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	14	24¼	23⅜	23¾	— ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	70	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	19	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ½
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	2	4¼	4	4	— ¼
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	34	27⅜	25½	25¾	+2¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	25	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	7	43⅜	43	43⅜	— ⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	7	38⅛	37¼	37¼	—1¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	144	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	51	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	77	76	77	— ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	7	12½	11½	12½	+1⅛
63	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	39	59	57⅜	58⅜	+1⅛
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135	134	134	—2
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	63	63	63	+ ¾
41	20½	AmSteel Fdrs	47	36⅝	35¼	35⅞	— ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12½	12	12	— ½
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	14	14	14	Sep 14
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	28½	27⅞	28	— ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 12
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	12	163	162	162	— ⅞
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	80	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅜
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	80	79⅞	80	+ ½
153¼	137	Am Tob pf (6)	3	138	137½	138	Sep 14
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	90	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ¾
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Sep 14
13½	3⅝	Am Woolen	171	14⅝	12¾	14⅝	+1½
62	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	47	62⅞	60¼	62⅜	+2⅞
12	4	Am Zinc Lc & S	33	9¾	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	48	46½	46½	Sep 12
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	195	35⅜	34⅛	35	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	4	51	49½	49½	
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	6	16	16	16	
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	36	35	36	Sep 14
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	101¾	102	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	82	67⅛	63¼	67⅛	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	6	50½	49½	49½	—2½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	65	65	65	+15
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	21	57¼	55½	56⅝	— ⅜
13	7½	Arnold C (.5g)	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 14
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	9	9⅜	9	9⅛	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	Sep 14
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	33⅜	33½	33½	+ ½
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	36	31⅛	30¼	30½	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	60	60	60	+1⅜
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	17	22½	21⅜	22	+ ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	9	22⅛	21	22⅛	—1¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	4	21½	20¼	20¼	—2
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	15	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Sep 13
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	Sep 13
71	50	Atlas Powder (1)	1	67	67	67	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5⅜	3½	Auburn Auto	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
37⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	72	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
		B					
19¼	9½	Bald Loco ct	108	18⅜	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	69	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	28	9⅜	8¾	9	— ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	25	25	25	
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	18	15¼	14¾	15	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	3	9½	9⅛	9½	Sep 14
19½	11⅛	Bansdall Oil (1)	21	17	16⅜	16½	— ¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	21⅜	21	21⅜	+1
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25	23¾	24	Sep 13
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	Sep 13
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	9	8¾	8¾	Sep 14
73½	70	BelgNRy(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	49	31⅜	30¼	30¾	— ¼
21⅛	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	9	19⅜	19	19	— ½
55⅝	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	*1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Sep 14
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	39	38⅞	39	
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	199	94⅞	92	92¾	— ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23¼	14	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	119¼	118	119¼	+2
27¾	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
23¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	23¼	22¾	23¼	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	21	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	29	27⅞	27	27½	+ ½
28½	16	Bohn A&B(3g)	5	27½	27	27	
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	54	21⅞	20⅞	21¾	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	25	26½	25¾	26½	+ ½
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	2	6	5¾	5¾	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	20	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	25	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 14
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45	44⅞	45	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1½	1½	1½	
13⅜	5½	Bkly & Q Tr pf	10	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	25	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ¾
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	15	42	41	42	+1
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	35	25½	24⅛	25½	+1⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 14
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1½g)	10	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¾
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	16	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
30	15½	Bullard Co	8	25½	25	25¼	— ¾
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	9	27½	26⅝	27½	+1¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	77	19½	18½	19⅝	+ ¾
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	39	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	27	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21	20½	21	+ ¾
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	15	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ¼
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	9	28	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Sep 14
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	64	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅜	Campbell Wyant	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
20⅝	12	Can Dry (½g)	24	15⅜	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅜	Canada Dry	66	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	*9	40⅜	40	40¼	— ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	4	30	29	29	Sep 14
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
94½	63½	Case(J I)Co (5e)	6	85½	85	85	—1
63¼	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	14	59¾	58¾	59	+ ¼
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
29½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	160	27⅜	25½	27¼	+2⅜
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
31	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¾
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	20	4⅝	4½	4½	
12	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	10½	10	10	— ¾
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	12	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Century R M	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 14
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	15	43¼	42	42	—2
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	18	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	3	21	21	21	—1
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	27¼	26⅞	27	— ½
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	10	9¾	10	+1
42½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	58	41⅝	40¾	40⅞	
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Chi & N West	24	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 14
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12	12	12	Sep 14
⅝	¼	Chi M St P&P	24	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	21	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
39	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Sep 14
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅝	1¼	1¼	Sep 14
1⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 14
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 12
15¾	10	Chick Cot Oil	8	14½	14	14	Sep 14
13⅛	8	Childs Co	12	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
92¼	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	128	90¼	88	88	—1½
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	12	12	12	+ ½
4¾	2¼	City Stores	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
27⅜	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
32⅜	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	6	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
60½	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	24	49¼	47⅞	49¼	— ¼
35½	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	8	31	30½	31	+ ⅞
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	111¼	111¼	111½	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	25	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
36½	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	6	31½	29½	31½	+1¼
24½	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ¼
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	13	19¼	18¾	19	— ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	81	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	2	81	80	80	—1
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	10	8	7⅛	7½	
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
94	73	Col Carb (4)	5	91	89	89	Sep 14
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	10	44⅜	44	44	+ ⅞
109⅜	100	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	3	101	101	101	Sep 13
60	42	Com'l Inv Tr (4)	12	48¼	47	48	+ ½
110½	104⅞	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep 12
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	69	15	14½	15	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	47	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	64	63	64	
31⅜	25⅝	Cóm Ed (1.20g)	34	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	9	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5	5	5	Sep 13
25⅞	15½	Consol Aircraft	8	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Consol Mig (¼g)	3	7½	7⅜	7½	Sep 14
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15g)	61	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	89	30⅜	30	30⅜	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	103½	103	103	+ ¼
2½	1	Con Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 14
12½	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	5	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+1⅜
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	4	5	5	5	Sep 14
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	44	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9	1⅜	Consol'n Coal	12	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	30	30	30	Sep 14
101	90	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	90¼	89	89	—1
16½	9½	Container Corp	9	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
22⅛	11⅛	Cont Bak A	6	14	13⅝	14	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (6k)	*3	89½	87½	89½	+ ½
51	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	20	49	48	48¾	— ⅛
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	3	108⅛	108	108⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅝
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	69	3	2⅞	3	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	31	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ¼
32⅛	16½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¾
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	11	63	61½	62	+ ½
177	160	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	156½	156½	156½	—3½
4⅞	3	Coty Inc	12	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
2⅛	⅝	Coty Internat	32	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	68	27½	26	26½	+ ¾
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	99	99	99	Sep 14
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	8	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅜
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛

Commerce and Finance

Banker Sees Impetus Carrying Industrial Production Upward

Business and Industry

Airplane Makers Prepare to Build 1,000 Planes Month

NEW YORK (AP) — Practically every military airplane manufacturer in the United States was reported "tooling up" in preparation for production of fighting planes on a 24-hour-a-day seven-day-a-week basis within the next six months.

Such a basis would bring the Nation's output close to 1,000 airplanes a month. The value of this construction, it was said, would be between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 a month.

Because of military secrecy, airplane manufacturers are unwilling, these days, to release detailed figures, but the industry's clearing house, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, is authority for the statement that production of airplanes, engines and parts now is at the rate of $17,000,000 a month, an increase of $2,000,000 a month in the last 30 days.

To Step Up Output

Aviation officials confidently expect the Federal neutrality law to be revised to permit combatant nations to buy airplanes here on a cash-and-carry basis. Experts in the Chamber assert that production can be stepped up close to $25,000,000 a month before the end of the year, on the basis of present orders.

Despite the reticence of authorities to discuss specific data, a rough average valuation of $40,000 per fighting plane would indicate the industry intends to be turning out 1,000 ariplanes a month early next year.

How rough this valuation is may be seen in the fact that a Martin bomber without engines, costs around $90,000 while a Boeing flying fortress is priced around $250,000. However, the production of hundreds of tiny pursuit and observation ships would scale down the average cost reasonably close, probably, to the $40,000 estimate.

In the last few months, the average price of airplanes purchased by France and Great Britain has been about $100,000, figured on the basis of a total purchase of $150,000,000 with France buying 755 planes and Great Britain 765. While fewer than half these ships were bombers, the value of the bomber orders exceeded that of other types.

Incidentally, although both those nations paid cash for their American planes, reliable sources confirmed that 30 per cent of the equipment they had on order when war was declared was not shipped, due to the imposition of the United States embargo on war materials under the neutrality law.

Some of these orders had been scheduled for shipment this week.

The aviation manufacturing industry bases its estimates of vast production not only on European purchases, augmenting those of the United States air forces, but also on increasingly large orders from Latin American purchasers of both military and commercial craft.

Assists U. S. Air Defenses

Aviation men hasten to assure inquirers that the stepped-up volume of sales abroad—totaling approximately 50 per cent of production—will assist in the development of America's air defenses.

First of all, they point out, the War and Navy Departments never permit the sale of any type of airplane abroad until they have a supply of something newer and better. Secondly, they say, the industry, by expanding to care for all the business now available, places itself on a production footing in which it is instantly ready to supply any emergency needs by the United States.

Just how tremendous that supply of airplanes will be can be seen in the industry's intention to produce, between March, 1940, and March, 1941, aviation equipment valued at about $440,000,000.

The month of March is named because aviation men say that the completion of full sets of tool and dies for the production of orders already signed and in prospect will occupy them until that date.

In making these estimates of production, they say, they are taking into account the reduced efficiency of labor on a 24-hour basis. This is the industry's labor efficiency estimate: 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.—100 per cent efficient; 4 p. m. to midnight—60 to 70 per cent efficient; midnight to 8 a. m.—40 to 50 per cent efficient.

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New Life Insurance Sales Rise 6 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

An increase of 6.1 per cent in the amount of new life insurance written in August, compared with August, 1938, was reported by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, an organization representing 40 companies with 82 per cent of the total legal reserve life insurance outstanding.

The new business written in August was $584,595,000 compared with $550,960,000 in the previous August.

New business in the first eight months of this year totaled $4,921,282,000, an increase of 3.3 per cent over the $4,764,181,000 in the like 1938 period.

U. K. May Send Own War Supplies Buying Commission to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Authoritative banking sources here with English connections said it was understood the British Government will shortly send a British war supplies purchasing commission.

The commission, it was reported, would establish headquarters in Canada. Subsequently, perhaps depending on domestic political developments, it might establish branch offices in New York and Washington.

All the members of the commission will be British subjects, it was said.

Later, it was suggested a similar commission would be sent to Canada by the French Government.

In the World War, J. P. Morgan & Co. acted as purchasing agent of American made war supplies for both the British and French Governments from early in 1914 until the end of the war. Orders exceeding a total of $3,000,000,000 cleared through the Morgan banking house. Subsequently Morgan partners were questioned by congressional committee members about their wartime activities.

The Morgan firm, it was said, does not expect to act in a similar capacity in this war.

It has not been asked to do so, and has not solicited such an appointment, it was said. Moreover, it was understood to be the firm's attitude that it would be much better for English and French war orders to be placed by commissions consisting of nationals of those countries.

However, it was considered possible that a member of the British commission in Canada might possibly be Lord Catto, a director of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. J. P. Morgan, senior partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., is a director of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., London affiliate of the New York banking house.

During the last war Lord Catto had a British post of responsibility in this country supervising British purchases of wartime food supplies.

Price of Newsprint Kept at $50 a Ton

NEW YORK (AP) — International Paper Co., a subsidiary of International Paper & Power Co., reaffirmed the present price of $50 a ton for newsprint delivered at New York and Chicago for the first three months of 1940. R. J. Cullen, president of the company, stated:

"International Paper Co. is announcing to its domestic newsprint customers that, taking advantage of inventories on hand, the present price will be protected without change throughout the first three months of 1940.

"While it is impossible under existing conditions to make at this time any specific commitment beyond that date, it is hoped that the firm price for the coming six months will be reassuring to publishers and will demonstrate the company's desire to maintain an orderly market.

"For the future, prices for newsprint will be indicated just as far in advance as possible and will be made in the light of conditions as they develop, always recognizing that the interests of our customers as well as ourselves demand as large a degree of stability as can be preserved."

Studebaker Deliveries In August Best Since '28

CHICAGO (AP)—Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation of South Bend, Ind., reported retail deliveries of Studebaker passenger cars and trucks during August were the highest for the month since 1928.

Deliveries totaled 8,598, compared with 3,717 in August, 1938, and 7,916 in July this year. Retail deliveries for the first eight months this year totaled 54,507, compared with 25,672 in the like 1938 period.

Storage Sugar Stocks Cut 27,500,000 Lbs. in Day

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The rush of housewives to buy commodities after the European war outbreak was reflected in the sugar industry Tuesday when refiners withdrew 27,500,000 pounds of raw sugar from government warehouses here.

This, custom officials said, was "very unusual" for one day, as the total withdrawn from Sept. 1 to 11, inclusive, was 37,898,239 pounds.

Ayres Sees Rising Business Trend In Months Ahead

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres said last night "it does not seem probable that there will be any important period of declining business as there was in 1861 and 1914 after war began."

Observing that the United States' industrial production "had been declining since the end of 1912" and continued this trend "for five months after the outbreak" of war in 1914, Colonel Ayres declared:

"This time a recovery was under way before hostilities started, and the economic forces which were giving it impetus may be expected to carry it forward during the months that lie immediately ahead."

Colonel Ayres' remarks were contained in his monthly business survey for the Cleveland Trust Co., of which he is a vice-president.

Turning to a chart of industrial production based on Federal Reserve figures, he noted that "volume of industrial production in this country at the present time is far greater than it was when the World War began, and it is even much in excess of the highest amount reached during the years while the war was in progress."

Contrasted with an average of 84 for the four war years, the index now stands at about 102, he said.

"One of the important but undramatic results of the outbreak of war will probably prove to be the downturn in the price trends of high grade bonds.

"During recent years bond prices have been persistently rising until they reached in this past summer new high levels for all time. They were pushed upward by investors seeking safety for their funds, by regulations which confined bank investments to restricted groups of issues, and by a shortage of other desirable loans and securities.

"Now that the price trends have turned downward, they are likely to continue for a long period. . . . Investment sentiment has turned to the idea that stocks may continue to advance in price and pay greater dividends, and that commercial loans may increase in volume.

"Such influences have turned the long-term trends of high-grade bond prices downward. Nevertheless, conservative individual and institutional investors may be well advised to retain their high-grade bonds since the only alternatives are more speculative."

Martin to Discuss U S Bankruptcy Laws With Jerome Frank

NEW YORK (AP)—William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange is going to discuss with Jerome Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission changes in the Federal bankruptcy laws suggested by the public examining board which the exchange recently appointed to study proposals for the safety of the public in market dealings, it was disclosed.

The changes involved would make it clear that customers' segregated cash and securities are not subjected to general creditors' claims in case of insolvency and would penalize firms failing to so segregate.

Two committees are at work on recommendations of the examining board for fidelity insurance for partners of member firms and means of increasing the exchange's revenues.

Some of the committee's recommendations have already been made effective. One will require member firms to distribute financial statements audited by independent public accountants and another would raise the capital requirements of firms dealing with the public to $50,000 from $25,000.

Loans to Business Are Again Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the third consecutive weekly advance of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks.

In banks of 107 leading cities, the gain in the week ended Sept. 6 was $79,000,000. In the last three weeks the increase was $163,000,000, bringing the total business loans of these banks to $4,075,000,000.

For the week ended Sept. 6, New York banks led the increase with a $28,000,000 gain, followed by a boost of $15,000,000 by banks in the Chicago Federal Reserve District.

The report also showed that banks in the 101 cities reduced their holdings of United States Government securities by $53,000,000, at the same time that the 12 Federal Reserve banks were buying $168,000,000 worth.

Iowa Banks to Observe Two Thanksgiving Holidays

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Iowa banks will be closed this year on both the Roosevelt and Wilson Thanksgivings, the State Bankers Association said.

President Roosevelt proclaimed Nov. 23 as Thanksgiving this year, one week earlier than the traditional time. Governor George Wilson of Iowa, however, fixed Nov. 30 as this state's day of thanks.

Drop in Sterling Reverberates Through Commodities Markets

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Yesterday's decline in sterling to $3.76, feature of the financial markets, probably ends an era—and starts another.

Certainly it ends an era of many years in which sterling has been worth about $5. After the $4.86 peg of 1928 was lost in September, 1931, sterling dropped vertically to round $3.50 and bounced round in that trough for about a year and a half; whereupon the dollar began depreciating, automatically forcing up the price of sterling. After some gyrations round $5.50 during the Warren dollar-juggling era at the end of 1933, sterling stabilized round $5 as the Gold Exchange Act here in early 1934 put the dollar at 59 per cent of its former gold value.

Sterling stuck close to $5 into 1938, when two things hit it. First British prosperity lifted imports more than exports and made a heavy sterlingaria trade deficit against the pound. Second, the German invasion of Austria started a capital flight from London which was accelerated with every periodic war scare, until January of this year, when the badly depleted Exchange Fund, bolstered with Bank of England gold, plugged sterling at $4.68⅛.

The recent sterling break seems to mark the end of official gold shipments for the support of the pound. Almost the last of the recent gold flow to here has now arrived.

Store Up Gold

What the British seem to have done is to have loaded up their entire gold supplies into a war chest much like the war chests of gold which Machiavelli advised the princes of his day (pretty much in vain) to lay by against the wars they were perpetually embroiled in. Prince Nicolo's theory was that "money is the sinews of war" or as he put it in Latin, "Pecunia nervus belli." For the most part his princes failed to lay anything by and financed their wars by loans from such international houses as the Fuggers, later defaulted. There are no international banking houses now big enough for such requirements, because the requirements have grown and the international banking houses have shrunk. But Britain and France have enormous gold supplies, and the use they can put them to is well indicated by stories of Scotch and French buyers wandering through the Balkans offering to buy up corn and oil for gold, which the Germans cannot offer.

So it looks as though the Allies do not intend to keep their gold laid up as imaginary bank reserve against the currency, and in the case of Britain at least they are not going to keep it in order to stabilize their exchanges. They seem in the mood to let the pound and dollar move as they will, and keep their gold for buying what they need.

And this in turn may cast some light on how they intend to finance their purchases in this country. As bankers here have cynically, or wittily, observed, the wisest thing for the Allies to do would be to pay us in gold first, and then in securities later.

As the early gold purchases speeded up our economy, the value of the American securities held by the Allies would be driven up, so that they could sell them finally to us at values created by their earlier purchases. Contrariwise if they sold the securities back first, that would depress our security markets.

As first means of payment, therefore, the British could use the gold earmarked here for the Bank of England. They seem realistic about gold. And then they might spend the hoard accumulated in Canada, and even that kept in South Africa. The Canadian economy is already gearing up to top speed, and Canada will soon be buying raw materials, steel and non-ferrous metals, munitions, chemicals, and so on in this country, and the gold will come in handy to pay for it. In this way a billion of gold is probably all ready at hand in British ownership on this continent before shipments are necessary, and it is pertinent that the Empire (a concept of increasing importance) has an annual gold production of round $600,000,000 in New Deal dollars.

All of which may be rather bullish on New York securities for if true it further postpones the day when British-held American securities will be pushed out into our markets. There has been some talk here this week about signs on the tape of foreign selling, but it does not trace down to anything important and seems unlikely.

Gold Stocks Drop

Somewhere in this analysis fits the fact that while nearly everything else has been going up on the New York Stock Exchange, beginning with war babies and ending with war orphans, the gold-mining shares have ignominiously descended to new 1939 lows. And this includes not only the Canadian golds, which are under the general pall of prospective excess profits taxes, but also Homestake, an all-American gold mine. Why?

Presumably the reasoning is that there is not going to be any mark-up in gold for a long time, and operating costs are going to rise. That is the classical picture of the gold-miner's fortunes and misfortunes, as expounded by John Stuart Mill in his Political Economy —when prices rise the gold miner's profits are shrunk.

And by the time things get to the inflationary point where a markup in gold is thought necessary, the hand of government will reach out and take away the gold-miner's windfall. It has already happened in South Africa, where the Rand mines will get only 150 shillings out of the 168 now being paid in London per ounce of gold.

All of which seems to mean that the future course of the pound is likely to be quite erratic. The Bank of England is supposedly ready to buy all offered at $4.02 and sell all wanted at $4.06, but an Englishman has to have a mighty good reason in order to get $4.07 for his pound sterling.

In effect the sterling market has split in two, the nominal, official, and restricted market remaining in London, while the free and natural market has moved to New York, where despite the foreign exchange committee recently set up, sterling moves naturally in accord with supply and demand, which it doesn't in London.

Perhaps there may come to be two pounds sterling, one in London at $4.02-$4.06 and one here at fluctuating rates, just as there used to be two reichsmarks, one in Berlin at 40 cents and one here comparatively free called the "registered mark," worth between 15 and 30 cents.

Meantime officialdom provides daily new restraints on the commodity market. Britain has already applied her war control formula to most staples—requisition of capacity output at low fixed prices. She has fixed the London prices of the chief nonferrous metals, with tin the latest addition, revived the previous war's arrangement for buying the entire Australian wool clip, applied the same to the entire Australian wheat crop, and will probably do the same for Canadian wheat and nickel.

Has Commodities

Britain can supply herself with all the wheat she needs, all the wool, all the copper, and with the Dutch she controls half the world's tin and half its rubber. Meantime in this country President Roosevelt's remarks about 12½ cent copper have been noted respectfully by the copper industry, which has now put its spot price back to 12 cents.

It is the fond hope of Washington that its favored farm commodities can be talked up while other commodities can be held down, and incidentally the imaginary "parity price" of cotton and wheat rises automatically as the cost of farming rises.

Incidentally it must not be forgotten that sugar has never in the thoughts of the Administration been a farm crop quite in good standing; to embattled beet sugar growers the AAA has always seemed ready to let the price of sugar down while it tried to worry the price of cotton and wheat up. Thus its bearish action in this case is no harbinger for other farm crops.

The drop in sterling has shown its power over the commodity markets. Yesterday wool was careening upward in Boston and on the New York Wool Top Futures Exchange and had in fact risen "the limit" when sterling broke—and down came wool. Last year we had to import 11 per cent of our wool and in most years the per cent runs even higher, and most of it comes from Australia.

Cocoa, too, dropped on the news, because about half our cocoa comes from an African section of sterlingaria and the other half from Brazil which until recently was tied to sterling. Rubber dropped for the same reason, and also silk, which has been hitting new highs, because the yen is still tied to sterling.

The number of aspects of our economy affected by the war increases daily. The Treasury will be decidedly—and favorably—affected. Already the rise in farm prices has bailed out the Commodity Credit Corporation.

If farmers can get better prices they won't ask the Government for so much. If the Federal Reserve Board index rises to 120 or 130, a million men may be reemployed, which will take some weight off WPA, though its load is more politically determined than by the unemployment problem. Accelerating business will immediately cause an improvement in miscellaneous internal revenues and an ultimate improvement beginning next March 1 in corporate and personal income tax returns.

The outlook this year has been for an outlay of $10,000,000,000, an intake of $6,000,000,000, and a deficit of $4,000,000,000. Now it looks like an outlay of $9,000,000,000 and an intake of seven bees. Thus the deficit would drop from four bees to two.

Twentieth Century-Fox To Cut Operating Costs

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Joseph M. Schenck, Chairman of the Board of Twentieth Century-Fox Studios, announced his firm would meet losses in the European film market with reduction of operating expenses.

"It is apparent that the motion picture industry, due to the war in Europe, is facing the immediate loss of 60 per cent of its foreign revenues," he said.

"Drastic economy will be necessary, but it is our intention to go through with our production program as originally planned."

The retrenchment will not mean salary reductions," Mr. Schenck said.

He added Twentieth Century-Fox had voted to pass up the quarterly dividend on its common stock "for the protection of the company's cash position."

Sound Prosperity Seen Related To Housing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 15 —The key to enduring prosperity for the United States is the development of a broad housing program with its opportunities for investment of the tremendous savings reserve of the nation, Dr. J. K. Galbraith, Harvard economic instructor, told the Massachusetts Savings Bank Association today at the New Ocean House.

Opportunities for investment must be looked for where the biggest slump has taken place in the national wealth, said the speaker, and that is residential housing.

Housing Key to Prosperity

"There is no question about the need for more and better housing or of the social advantage of having it; to a very considerable degree the key to a period of enduring prosperity is here. It is well to recall what a housing boom did for England during the post-depression years and also how durable it was as booms go."

Stressing the necessity of investment outlets or offsets for savings if the United States is to have a favorable economy, Dr. Galbraith pointed to additional opportunities for savings, especially in public utilities and railroads. In both of these fields there has been a substantial lag of investment that sooner or later must be made up. That is especially the case of the railroads, the speaker warned. "It is possible," he added, "that the state of railway equipment may one of these days become a serious matter in connection with national defense."

As a continuing offset to savings, Dr. Galbraith said he favored continued public spending by the Government for work relief, public works, conservation, education and the like.

For Public Investment

The speaker stressed that the comparison of public investment to private investment must not be exaggerated. But public investment has always been an outlet for saving and it seems logical—at a time when the question of such outlets is important—that it continue while it is needed. Dr. Galbraith said he was not concerned by the circumstance that the Federal Government is assuming the task rather than states and municipalities as heretofore.

Savings bank competition was discussed by Professor H. E. Hoagland of Ohio State University and a former member of the Home Loan Bank Board, Washington.

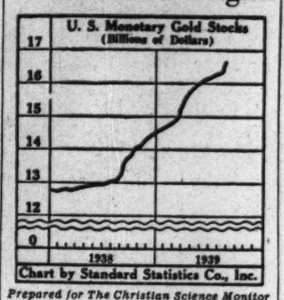
Government competition for savings was decied by the speaker who declared, "I believe that private business, honestly and efficiently conducted, produces more satisfactory results for all our people than the best that we can hope for from government enterprizes managed by governmental agencies."

Speaking of mortgage loans, Dr. Hoagland stated that the Home Owners Loan Corporation was created as an emergency measure. "I should like to see," he said, "the affairs of that corporation wound up as soon as reasonably possible." The work of the Federal Housing Administration, however, was approved by the speaker.

Universal Pictures, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Universal Pictures, Inc., reported for 39 weeks ended July 29 consolidated profit, after all charges but before Federal income tax, of $989,995. This compared with loss of $753,107 for the comparable 1938 period.

U. S. Gold Stocks Reach New Heights



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Monetary gold stocks in the United States, now more than $16,600,000,000 compare with less than $2,000,000,000 at the beginning of the World War. Taking into account the change in value of the dollar, we now have approximately 465,000,000 ounces, against 90,000,000 ounces in August, 1914.

Textile Minimum Wage of 32½ Cents To Go Into Effect

WASHINGTON (AP)—A minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour is scheduled to go into effect in the textile industry Oct. 24 by order of Elmer F. Andrews, the Wage-Hour Administrator.

Mr. Andrews has approved this rate, which had been recommended by a special committee of textile manufacturers, workers, and the public. He said he would order it into effect on the same day the minimum required by the wage-hour law in industry generally advances from 25 to 30 cents an hour.

The rate which Mr. Andrews sanctioned for textile workers has been the subject of dispute between Northern and Southern manufacturers. Southern manufacturers of cotton textiles were almost solidly opposed to it, wage-hour officials and manufacturers' representatives said, while northern textile interests favored it.

Officials of the Wage-Hour Administration estimated establishment of the rate would affect the pay of 175,000 persons.

Stabilization Fund Largely Inoperative

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund had become "pretty much inoperative," since Great Britain and France had imposed war-time control over gold and foreign exchange.

Mr. Morgenthau added that the tri-partite agreement signed in September, 1936, by the United States, France and Great Britain for co-operation to minimize currency fluctuations was still in effect, however.

The full machinery of the agreement, which provides for gold transfers and foreign exchange market operations, the Secretary declared was in full operation only for Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. These nations later adhered to the original pact.

Mr. Morgenthau's comment, made at his press conference, followed an official notice from the French Government that it was restricting the purchase or sale of foreign currencies and gold in France and French territories.

Forecast Larger Apple Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—A commercial apple crop of 103,260,000 bushels, was forecast by the Crop Reporting Board. The crop last year was 82,395,000 bushels.

Chain Store Sales Increase 11 P. C. Month of August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August chain stores again scored a sharp increase in sales volume, according to the monthly compilation released by the investment firm of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Incorporated.

The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate August volume of $238,397,533, an increase of $23,554,737, or 11 per cent over the same month in 1938. For the eight months ended Aug. 31, these same chains had sales totaling $1,910,799,741, which compares with sales of $1,747,080,309, an increase of $163,719,432, or 9.4 per cent.

This compares favorably with the eight months in 1937 when these same chains reported sales of $1,849,911,612, and again in 1936, with sales of $1,612,699,961 for the same period.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for August and for the eight months arranged in groups:

	August 1939	August 1938
Mail Order	86,765,146	73,127,283
Variety	84,275,637	77,960,269
Grocery	51,680,818	48,802,576
Drug	8,043,786	7,921,493
Shoe	3 569,590	3,270,074
Apparel	4,062,556	3,751,101
	238,397,533	214,842,796

	8 Mos. 1939	8 Mos. 1938
Mail Order	688,444,546	582,600,021
Variety	642,187,174	602,634,436
Grocery	439,080,353	427,547,163
Drug	65,246,573	62,533,755
Shoe	40,529,874	38,378,944
Apparel	35,311 221	33,385,990
	1,910,799,741	1,747,080,309

Although the warm weather throughout a large part of the past month tended to retard sales for the fall season, this same high temperature was an aid in getting rid of the odds and ends of summer merchandise.

The mail order group once more led the chains in their monthly showing with an increase of 18.6 per cent. The shoe division had a rise of 9.2 per cent last month above the same month a year ago. The apparel group reported an advance in sales volume of 8.3 per cent for August above the like period the previous year.

The variety chains had a rise of 8.1 per cent for last month above August last year. The grocery group had an increase for last month of 5.9 per cent over the same period the previous year. The drug division reported an advance of 1.5 per cent in sales volume above August, 1938.

Canadian Domestic Exports Up Sharply

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's domestic exports in August jumped to $110,000,000 from $3,500,000 in August, 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Exports during the first eight months of 1939 totaled $663,000,000, compared with $541,000,000 in the same period last year.

While the export of wheat and wheat flour in August increased largely in volume, the value was slightly under August, 1938, but there were large increases in the sales of fish, lumber, meats, wood pulp, newsprint, automobiles, copper and nonmonetary gold bullion.

N. Y. Central Cuts Deficit

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad reported for July a net deficit after fixed charges of $163,854 compared with a deficit of $2,088,109 for July, 1938. For the seven months ended July 31 there was a net deficit after fixed charges of $9,242,920 against a net deficit in July, 1938, of $19,636,506.

Property Management without a Trust

If you desire the benefits of Trust Management for your property, but are not prepared to fix definitely the terms of a Trust which may carry far into the future, your financial affairs may be cared for under a limited Power of Attorney, applying only to investments. Property so managed receives the same detailed and continuing attention as does property which is held in Trust.

A limited Power of Attorney is easily arranged; it may be continued as long as you wish and may be readily terminated at any time. Our officers will be glad to explain its operation to you in detail at your convenience.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Cutting of Taxes Seen Best Way To Further Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 —A lowering of Federal, state and local taxes upon business will permit the United States to conquer the depression in a business like way through the stimulation of industry and not through the sudden, skyrocketing boom of war times, in the opinion of Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company.

Addressing the 200 delegates at the first annual conference of the National Consumers Tax Commission, Inc., at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday, Mr. Fuller declared that business hailed President oRosevelt' plea for an end to partisanship as a requisite to a united national front, adding that "if the oGvernment will take the necessary steps, business men will serenade the land with the hum of factories—far greater music than the boom of cannon in Europe."

Morris S. Tremaine, New York State Controller, another speaker, concurred with Mr. Fuller, saying that taxation in the higher income brackets was "vicious, punitive and not productive."

"Do not be too much disturbed," he said, "by the barking of charlatan politicians of either party. The man who rails against Wall Street and wealth is obviously a shallow thinker. We must use wealth and Wall Street and capital by encouraging their proper use. Reasonable and moderate rates of taxation that do not throttle enterprise will accomplish far better results for the Government both in revenue and relief of unemployment."

Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, told an evening session of the conference that lower prices had resulted from Secretary Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements.

"The most wholesome development, in my opinion, in the country today is the awakened interest and developing understanding on the part of consumers of the country to the basic economic problems that we must face and solve if we are to make our democracy truly succeed," he added.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 15

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.80	$3.81⅛	$8.2397
Cables	3.80	3.81⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0217	.0221	
Belgium—belga	.1710	.1710	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2255	.2256	
Italy—lira	.0521	.0521	.0526
Germany—Mark	**	**	.033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	
Sweden—krona	.2380	.2380	.4537
Norway—krone	.2270	.2270	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1930	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0082	.0082	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0206	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1775x	.1950x	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1880x	.1880x	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425x	.0375x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072x	.0070x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0228x	.0293
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2350	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso †	.0375	.0350	.2062
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2188	.2312½	.8440
India—rupee	.2812	.2992	.6180
Java—florin	.5345	.5321	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2493	*
Shanghai—dol	.0650	.0669	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol		.4687½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.898114	.9100	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1900x	.1950x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Value of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	102.29	102.29	102.29
60 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	103.20	103.18	103.20
5 3¼s '41	105.8	103.7	105.7
16 2¾s '45-43	107.2	106.20	107.
25 4s '54-44	107.4	106.31	107.2
3 2¾s '47-45	111.2	110.31	111.2
3 3¼s '56-46	105.	104.28	105
21 3¼s '48-46	110.20	110.19	110.20
9 4¼s '52-47	105.28	105.28	105.28
50 2s '47	106.25	106.24	106.24
24 2¼s '51-48	116	116	116
8 2½s '54-48	100.16	100.16	100.16
25 2½s '53-49	103.17	103.7	103.17
50 2½s '52-50	103.2	102.28	103.2
62 2¾s '54-51	100.16	100.10	100.16
50 3⅜s '55-51	100.22	100.13	100.22
40 2¾s '60-55	102.12	102.5	102.12
69 2¾s '59-56	103.11	105.5	105.11
33 2¾s '63-58	102.22	102.16	102.22
43 2¾s '65-60	101.20	101.9	101.20
	101.15	101.7	101.13
	101.19	101.19	101.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	103.4	103.4	103.4
7 3¼s '44-44	104.18	104.18	104.18
6 3s '49-44	104.4	103.31	104.4

Home Owners Loan

56 3s '52-44	103.27	103.25	103.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	102	101⅞	102
20 Alleghany 5s '49	68	68	68
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	38¾	38¼	38¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	103	103	103
16 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	97	97	97
28 Am & For P 5s 2030	111⅛	111	111
5 Am Ice 5s '53	59	58½	58½
42 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
17 Am T & T 3½s '43	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
74 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108½	108¼	108¼
42 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	100⅛	100⅛	100¼
15 Ang C Chara deb 6?	106	106	106
12 Arm Del '44 5s	34¼	34	34¼
39 AT&SF 4s 95	95¾	95⅛	95¾
11 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103	102½	103
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-35	94	93½	93½
1 AT&SF 4s 60	95	95	95
5 AT&SF 4½s 48	90	90	90
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	101	101	101
5 Atl & Birm 4s 33	102⅝	102	102½
10 A C Line cll 4s 52	16	16	16
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	66½	66½	66½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	42	42	42
1 Atl Coast Ln 5s 53	33¼	33¼	33¼
19 B&O rfg 6 95	99	98¾	99
30 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	33	32	32½
2 B&O 1st ss 48 ct	32¼	31½	31¾
21 B&O 5s 96 F ct	67	67	67
20 B&O 5s 96 F	30	29¾	30
27 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	30	29½	30
2 B&O 1st 5s 48	30	29½	30
14 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	68	68¾	69
125 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
14 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	17¾	17	17⅞
2 B&O 1st 4s 48	17¾	17	17¾
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 41ct	66	66	66
1 B&O S W 5s 50	59	58	59
1 B&O S W 5s 50 ct	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	47½	47½	47½
30 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	122	123	123
43 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	104¼	104	104¼
136 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
11 Beth Stl 4½s 65	113¾	112⅝	112⅝
17 Boston&Me 5s 67	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
2 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	37	36½	37
4 Bkly Edis 1st 4s 66	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
19 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
7 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	80¼	80	80
2 Bkly Un Gas 4½s 47	110	110	110
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	30	29⅝	30
26 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	92	92	92
3 Buf R&P 4½s 57	100¼	100	100
4 Bush ITerm 5s '55	40	39¾	40
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	46½	46	46½
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	59½	59½	59½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	97	96⅞	97
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82	82	82
24 Can Nat 5s '69 gtd	100½	100	100½
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	98¼	98	98¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	100	99¼	100
23 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	97	97¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	95¾	96
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	96½	96⅛	96⅛
1 Can Pac 5s '44	106½	106½	106½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	100¼	100	100¼
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	80	80	80
1 Can Pac 4s perp	80	80	80
11 Caro C&O 6s '52	66½	65½	65½
1 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	107½	107	107½
11 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	83½	83½	83½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	10½	10	10½
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	36	35	35
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	54½	54	54½
3 CRR&BofGa 5s '42	71⅝	81⅜	81⅜
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	52¾	52¾	52¾
15 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19½	19½	19½
2 Champ IRy&P 5s'38	16½	16½	16½
2 C&O 4½s '92	104½	104½	104½
4 C&O 3½s '96D	117	117	117
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Chi &2Alton 3s '49	94½	94	94½
4 CB&Q 4s '49	101¾	101⅝	101¾
21 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	10½	10¼	10¼
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	98⅛	98¼	98¼
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	18⅜	18	18¼
23 CM&SP 4½s '89C	22	21½	21¾
10 CM&SP 4½s '89E	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28	27⅞	28
15 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	27½	27½	27½
9 Chi& NW 4½s 2037	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¾	9	9
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	14¼	14	14¼
2 CRI&P 4½s'52A	13¾	13¼	13¾
8 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	9	9	9
6 CRI &P 4s '88	3⅞	3½	3⅞
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15⅝	15½	15⅝
10 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	72	71⅝	72
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	101	101	101
20 Ch & W Ind 4s'62	94½	94½	94½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	59½	59⅜	59½
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	101½	101½	101½
10 Cin Un Term3¼s'71	104	104	104
32 CCC&StL 4½s'77	58½	58	58
12 Cle El Ill 3¼s'65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	88	88	88
2 Col F&I 5s '70	74½	74½	74½
5 Col & So 4½s'80	37⅛	36¾	37
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	100	100	100
3 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	100¼	100½	100½
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98¼	98	98¼
31 Com with Ed 3½s'68	106½	106	106½
15 Comwlth Edcv3¼s'58	103⅜	103⅛	103½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	113¾	113½	113¾
12 Con Edis 3½s'48	103	103	103
10 Con Edis 3½s '58	101¼	100¾	101¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '60	102	102	102
1 Con Gas Ut 3¼s'51	102	102	102
3 Consol Cig cv 3½s '51	105	104¾	105
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	65½	65	65
19 Consol n Coal 5s '60	102	102	102
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	102½	102	102
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102	102	102
6 Consum Pow 3¾s '87	102⅞	102	102⅞
1 Conum Pow 3½s '65	104	104	104
6 Consum Pow 3¾s '96	99	98½	99
20 Contain'tal Oil 3¾s '48	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	113⅝	113	113
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	101	101	101
10 D & RG West 5s '55	36	35¼	35½
5 D & R G West 5s '55	68½	67⅝	67⅝
5 D & R G West 5s '78	4	3¾	3¾
1 Det Edis 4s '61	6½	6½	6½
10 Det Ed 4s '65	34	33¾	33¾
28 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109¾	109⅛	109⅛
32 Erie rfg 5s '67	108¼	105⅝	105⅝
73 Erie rfg 5s '75	108	108	108
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅞	15¾	15¾
13 Erie 1st 4s '96	16	15⅝	15⅝
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	45	45	45
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	22	22	22
1 Erie Genl 4s '57	21½	21	21
5 Fairbank Morse 4s '56	42	42	42
25 FirestoneT&R 3¾s '68	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74	102⅜	101½	102⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	8	8	8
18 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	103¼	103	103¼
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	69	68½	68½
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101½	101⅛	101⅜
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	99⅜	99	99
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	91½	91½	91½
59 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
13 Gt Nor 4s '46H	107	106	107
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	92¼	92	92
3 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	81½	81½	81½
1 Hocks V 4½s '99	99¼	99	99¼
11 Hoe & Co 1st ss '44	116	116	116
19 Hudson Clal 5s '62A	72¾	72	72
4 Hud & Co Gas 5s '49	42	41½	42⅛
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	49	48½	48½
28 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	50¾	49¾	49¾
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	96½	96	96½
31 Interb R Tr 7s '32	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	61	60⅜	60⅜
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	30	30	30
21 Interlake Iron rfg 5s '47	64½	64	64½
5 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	96	95½	95¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	3⅛	3¼	3¼
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	16⅞	16¾	16¾
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	74	74	74
11 Int Paper 6s '55	75	74	75
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	91¼	91	91
15 Int T&T 5s '55	49	48¾	49
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	52¾	51½	52¾
1 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	21½	21½	21½
1 Jones&L 4½s 2003	52	52	52
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	132½	132	132½
2 Liquid Varb 4s '47	104	104	104
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	130	130	130
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Louis&N A 4½s 2003	98	98	98
1 Louis & N 5s 2003	98½	98½	98½
5 Lou Gas & El 3¼s '40	99½	99½	99½
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Manat Sug 4s '57	73¾	73¾	73¾
71 Manhat Ry 4s '90	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	65	63	63
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	32½	32½	32½
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	51	51	51
3 Mich Cons Gas 4s '63	103⅜	103¼	103¼
3 M & S L cn 5s '34	94¾	94¼	94¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	77½	77	77
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Mo-Ill 5s '39	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
36 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	59	59	59
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	23¼	22½	22½
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	35¾	35¾	35¾
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	21	21	21
16 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	37½	37½	37½
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¼	17¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '78 A	17¾	17¼	17¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '81 B	17¾	17¼	17¼
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17¾	17¼	17¼
2 Mob & Oh 5s '38	59	59	59
10 MonWPaPubSer4½s'60	105½	105	105
4 Mont Jow 3¾s '66	94	93¼	93¼
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	42¾	42¾	42¾
10 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40¾	40¾	40¾
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	39	39	39
3 Nat Distill 3¾s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 N Eng Gas & Elec 5s	25	25	25
1 New Eng T&Tcs52	119	119	119
1 N O Pu Cv 5s52A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104	104	104
61 NYC rfg 5s 2013	33	33	33
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	65	64½	65
1 NYC vtr 4½ '98	59¾	58¾	59
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	65	64	64
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	69¼	69	69¼
5 NYC&StL 4s '31	81½	81¼	81½
29 NYC&StL 5s '74A	62¾	62¾	62¾
71 NY Ch&StL 4¼s'78	66½	66	66
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	58	58	58
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	56	56	56
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	58	58	58
14 NY Edis 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
37 NY G El H&P 5s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 NY Ntrk&W 4s'73A	58	58	58
12 NYNH&H 5½s '48	16½	16¼	16½
10 NYNH&H 4s '57	7	7	7
19 NYNH&H cv 3¼s'56	13¾	13⅝	13¾
19 NY&W rfg 4s92	8½	8½	8½
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	5¼	5	5
3 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Niagara Falls3¼s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Niagara Shr rfg 5½s'50	100⅛	100	100⅛
5 Nor! Sou 5s'61A	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5 Nor&W 4s'96	116¾	116¾	116¾
9 North Am Co 3¾s'54	100	99⅞	100
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	101¾	101	101¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	66½	66	66⅜
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	57	57	57
15 Nor Pac 4s'97	53	53	53
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
9 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102	101¼	101¾
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Ohio Ed 4½s'72	99¾	99½	99¾
15 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	102¾	102½	102¾
5 OreRR & Nav 4s'46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	78¼	78¼	78¼
70 Pac Gas&El 3½s'68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	105	104⅝	105
7 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
30 Pac T&T 3¾s'66	108½	108½	108½
1 Parmelee T 6s'44	102⅜	102	102
3 Pen Co 4s '52E	50	50	50
7 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
7 Pen RR gen 5s'68	99¾	99¼	99¼
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Penn RR 3¾s'52	87	85¾	86
11 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	89	88½	89
1 Peoria & E Inc 4s 901	108	108	108
11 Pneips Dodge 3½s'52	104	103½	103½
7 Phila Co 5s '67	114¾	114	114
28 Phil Elec 3½s '67	101	101¼	101
68 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49†	105½	105	105
10 Ph Read C&I 5s '73†	5½	4¾	5
8 Phillips Pet23s '48	144	143¾	144¾
32 Pitts Coke & Ir 4½s'52	101	101	101
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	44	44	44
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	44	44	44
20 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75½	75	75
19 Postal Tel&C 5s '53‡	16½	15	15⅞
1 Potomac Ed 3½s '66	102	102	102
16 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
3 Radio Keith 6s 41‡	100¾	100⅞	100¾
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	55	55	55
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	76	76	76
22 Rem Rand 4½s '56	78	78	78
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56	97¾	96½	97½
10 Republic Steel 5½s 48	98	96⅝	97½
15 Republic Steel 4½s '54	112¾	112¼	112½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	91¾	91½	92¼
4 SLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 St L S F An 4s B	57	57	57
1 St L S F 4½s'78 ctf st	11¾	10½	11½
6 St L SW 5s'52	11	11	11
10 St L SW rfg 5s'89	18½	18½	18½
1 SUP&KCC Sh4½s'41	12	11½	11½
33 Seab A L cn 6s'45	8	8	8
8 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8¼	8	8¼
1 Sea A L ajl 5s'49	8	7¾	7¾
11 Sea A L 4s'50 st	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	12	12	12
1 Sea AL rfg 4s'59 ct	6	5⅞	6
6 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	4	4	4
5 Socony Vac Oil 3s'64	4¾	4¾	4¾
27 So Bell T&T 3s'79	99½	99¼	99½
5 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	96½	96¼	96½
1 So Cal Gas 4s'65	106	106	106
1 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	105¾	104¾	105¼
6 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	94¼	94¼	94¼
19 Sou Pac 4½s'68	103	102⅝	103
42 So Pac 4½s'69	49¼	49¼	49¼
12 So Pac rfg 4½s	49¼	48⅞	49¼
50 So Pac cn 4½s'49	64¼	64	64¼
1 Pac 4½s Ore '77	49¼	49¼	49½
37 South Ry gen 5s'56	52½	52	52½
70 South Ry gen 4s'56	79	78½	79
1 Stud&Baker cv 6s'45	75¼	74½	75½
2 Swift & Co 2¾s'50	93¼	93	93¼
1 Texark&FtSm3½s'50	87½	87½	87½
23 Tex Corp 3½s'51	105	105	105
16 Tex Corp 3s '59	104	103¾	104
3 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	98¼	97¾	98¼
37 Third Ave ajl 5s '60	85	85	85
37 Third Ave 4s '60	43	43	43
30 TideWAssoO3½s'52	111½	111	111½
12 T St L & W 4s '50	65¼	65¼	65¼
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109¼	109	109¼
8 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103¼	103	103
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	91	91	91
39 US Rubber 4½s '48	99	99	99
4 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s'44	103¼	103	103¼
9 Utah P & L 5s '44	98¼	96	96
1 Utah P&L 5½s'47	98¼	98½	98½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	77	77	77
6 Vanadium 5s '41	114	113	113
2 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	103½	103½	103½
16 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102¼	102	102¼
6 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5 Wabash 2d 5s '39	39	39	39
1 Wabash 3s '80 D	20½	20½	20½
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	30¼	30¼	30¼
13 Wabash DesM 4s '39	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Walker H 4¼s '45	102	102	102
4 Westch Lt 3½s '67	38½	38½	38½
1 West Pen P 3¾s '66	101½	101½	101½
8 Westn Md 5½s'77A	88	88	88
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	83¾	83¾	83¾
15 Western Un 5s 51	18½	18¼	18½
17 Western Un 5s 60	75	74¾	74¾
5 Western Un 4½s'50	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	70½	70½	70½
7 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'41	96	96	96
16 Wis Cen 4s '49	98½	98¼	98¼
3 Wisc El Pow 3½s'66	18	18	18
4 Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	104½	104¼	104½
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	102	102	102
26 Youngst S&T 4s 48	113¼	112¾	113¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Antioquia 7s 45A	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Antioquia 7s 45 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Antwerp 5s 58	70	70	70
63 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74	74⅛	74
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	76	76	76
20 Argentine 4½s 48	76	76	76
25 Australia 5s 55	92¼	92	92¼
9 Australia 5s 57	70	69½	70
2 Australia 4½s 56	70	69	70
3 Belgium 7s 55	63	63	63
19 Belgium 6½s 49	91½	91	91½
5 Berl City El 6½s 59	90	89½	90
1 Brazil 8s 41	81¾	81¾	81¾
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	45	44½	45
11 Brazil 6½s 27-57	44½	44½	44½
1 Brazil Fed 7s 52	70	70	70
8 Breda Erres 7s 54	76	76	76
6 Brisbane 6s 50	74	74	74
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	74	74	74
17 Canada 3s 67	97½	97½	97½
21 Canada 4s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾
28 Canada 3s 67	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Chile M

Arlington Friends of Drama Plans for Its Winter Season

The Arlington Friends of the Drama, Inc., will open its 17th season on the holiday evening of Oct. 12, it has been announced. A one-act play will be presented after the annual opening business meeting. A musicale and tea are planned for the days of the monthly business meetings, which, as usual, will take place in the clubhouse, built by the group a few years ago, in which the theater also is located. The club is owned and operated by members. They paint and construct their own scenery and do their own printing.

Arthur W. Sampson is President of this interesting organization, and Mrs. Russell T. Hamlet is Vice-President. Malcolm C. Stewart is stage manager for the plays. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard" is to be their November production and in Decemmer "The Royal Family" will be given.

Sports Fest

The Weston Golf Club's Sports Fest, an annual event which has been going on for about 40 years, is planned this year for Saturday, Sept. 30, it is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Earle H. Eacker who head the group. Beginning at 9:30 in the morning sports activities will include golf, tennis, putting, bowling on the green and horseshoe pitching which will go on all day with various couples competing for prizes in individual events as well as for highest scores in all activities.

Should Saturday, be rainy, the Sports Fest will be held just the same, as the committee has arranged as many interesting indoor as outdoor games. In the evening there will be dinner and dancing for members and their friends.

Garden Club

The Waban Community Garden Club will hold its seventh annual fall exhibit Tuesday from 2 to 9 p. m. in the lower hall of the library. Mrs. Frederick E. Woodruff, General Chairman, has charge of preparations. Assisting her as Chairmen of the eight classes planned, which range from a reflection arrangement to an outdoor supper table arrangement, are Mrs. Clifford Walker, Mrs. Frederick Woodruff, Mrs. Victor Anderson, Mrs. Granville Bennett, Mrs. Clifford Smith, Mrs. Clifford Parcher, Mrs. Harry Keiser, Lawrence D. Robinson and William D. Freethy.

W. MacD.

Voices Edison Caught on Wax Scheduled to Speak Over Air

The Week-End Dialer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What the voices of Robert E. Peary, North Pole discoverer, William Jennings Bryan, "The Great Commoner," Theodore Roosevelt, and other celebrities of the past, sound like, will be brought to Boston listeners beginning Monday, with the première of "Voices of Yesterday." From old recordings of the voices of famous people, "Voices of Yesterday" will present reproductions of the original waxes made many years ago by Thomas Edison. WAAB is originating this program at 7:15 p. m. which is sponsored by Raymond's, Inc.

A Sunday return worth notice: Phil Spitalny's orchestra of women with "The Woman of the Week," Mrs. Harrison Eustis, founder of the Seeing Eye organization for the training of shepherd dogs to lead the blind, first to be honored, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10.

Tonight

Take your pick of two 9:30 light dramas:

"One More Summer," student romance abroad, in "First Nighter," CBS-WEEI, or

"Death Valley Days," in a humorous mining story, NBC-Red-WNAC.

Saturday

A political note:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will read a message from the President before the meeting of the National Democratic Club, Women's Division, in Washington, D. C.; also interviews Miss Josephine Roche, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Florence S. Kerr and Helen Fuller, CBS-WEEI, NBC-Rex-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Music:

String orchestra transcriptions of the Bach chorale prelude, "We Believe in One God" and the Smetana E Minor Quartet, "My Life Story," by the NBC String Symphony, Frank Black, conducting, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Drama:

Interviews with, and dramatization about, the Weather Bureau force, in "Americans at Work," CBS-WEEI, 7.

"Finale," a tale of America's wandering juveniles, and "Suffer Little Children," on the war refugee problem, in Arch Oboler's period, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Sunday

"Ah, Wilderness," Eugene O'Neill's play of adolescent love in turn-of-the-century New England, is Orson Welles's second vehicle in the "Playhouse," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Worthwhile music:

Mozart's Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, Grieg's "Two Lyric Pieces," Sinigaglia's "Two Characteristic Pieces for Strings," by Music Hall Orchestra; Henrietta Schumann, pianist, playing Chopin's "Krakowiak"; Josepha Chekova, soprano, in Martini's "Plaisir d'Amour," the "Voi che sapete" aria from Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," and Maurice Baron's "Prayer," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Schubert's "Alfonso and Estrella" Overture, Arthur Foote's Adagio and Gavotte, Vaughn-Williams's "Three English Folk Songs," and Schubert's Symphony No. 2, in B Flat Major, by Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Alfred Wallenstein, making first of four guest appearances with NBC Symphony, presents Morton Gould's "A Homespun Overture," Mozart's Symphony No. 31 in D Major, Fortner's "Swabian Dances," Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Talks:

Charley Stookey, "Columbia's Country Journal" editor, interviews New England farm people from Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., CBS-WEEI, 5.

Monday

For adventure:

Hear the hurricane adventure of Mrs. Frank Ellis, New Haven, Conn., housewife, her claim for initiation into "The Order of Adventurers," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8

For drama:

Emily Bronte's "Wuthering Heights," played by Barbara Stanwyck, Brian Aherne, and Ida Lupino in Cecil B. DeMille's Radio Theater period, CBS-WEEI, 9.

A. D. H.

Trucks Banned On Two Streets

In a move to lessen the noise of heavy truck traffic in a residential district, the Boston Traffic Commission has banned trucks from South and Roberts streets in Roslindale. The ruling follows complaint of residents of the two streets to the Commission some time ago.

The order has the effect of barring trucks from Fletcher, Congreve, and Farquhar streets, which connect with South Street. Residents of these three streets also appeared at the recent hearing, to protest possible routing of trucks through their district.

Mrs. Morrow Takes Job in Hand at Smith

NORTHAMPTON, Mass (AP)—As Acting President of Smith College, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, expected that all matter pertaining to policy, or requiring any financial arrangements, would be submitted to her, the Smith College Press Board announces.

According to the statement, Mrs. Morrow said that she did not plan to take up permanent residence at the College, but added that she was unable to determine whether her duties could be covered by visits two or three days out of each week, as now planned. She was expected here Sept. 25, the day before classes resume.

Navy Planes at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15 (AP)—Squadron V-P 52 of United States Naval patrol planes has arrived at Taylor's Cove here for neutrality duty under orders of the Navy Department, it was announced here. The planes, of the largest type in the Navy service, are attended by the U. S. S. Owl as utility vessel.

Hopes for Barre Pact Expressed

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP) — Expressing belief that another conference would be called "in a day or so," Bernard J. Donoghue, Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, said yesterday he held hope that an agreement could be reached to settle the six-weeks-old strike at the Barre Wool Combing Company, Ltd.

A five-hour conference broke up last night without progress. Edward Schneider, Regional Representative of NLRB, said after the meeting that the striking American Federation of Labor union and the mill were "substantially in accord" but that an independent union, members of which have remained at work, "would not accede to the proposition submitted."

About 250 workers went on strike to enforce demands for reinstatemennt of four women workers.

No Clamorous Gongs At Simmons This Year

Students at Simmons College will be given every opportunity to concentrate this year. By order of the administration, the clamorous gongs which in the past have marked the beginning and end of class periods will be silenced during the college year which opens next Monday.

Hereafter instructors will be compelled to watch the clock to know when it is time to stop lecturing. Students are requested to be "co-operative" and remind them, should they forget.

Decrease Reported In Jobless Claims

A decrease of 23 per cent in new claims for unemployment compensation filed in Massachusetts during the week ending Sept. 6 was reported by the Division of Unemployment Compensation which, however, attributed the drop in part to the Labor Day holiday.

Claims filed fell from 10,481 in the week before to 8,071 in the week of Sept. 6. Offices showing a drop of more than 40 per cent from the previous week included North Adams, Northampton, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Milford, Chelsea, Waltham, Quincy, and Norwood. Decreases occurred in 34 of the 41 offices.

The continued claim load, representing reports of additional weeks of unemployment after the filing of initial claims, diminished from 45,814 to 40,067 but the total was believed to have been affected likewise by the Monday holiday.

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United States and Canada

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Complete Line of Shoes for the Entire Family at Moderate Prices

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CHERRY & WEBB'S

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BESSE-ROLFE STORE
Market Street, corner Oxford Street
LYNN

A Blanket Value not to be duplicated in the near future! Prices are ADVANCING!
72x84 *Chatham*
Pure Wool Blankets
Full four pound, Virgin Wool Blankets in beautiful modern colorings
$7.98
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-3737

Just Arrived
New Wool Dresses
for Misses and Juniors
$5.95 *and* $6.95
In a handsome new range of Fall Plaids. Juniors 9 to 15. Misses 12 to 18.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Have your hair mattress made over into an inner spring mattress that has lasting comfort
by
EARL G. WARFIELD
LY 2-9750 110 Broad Street, Lynn

MALDEN

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & Son
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE
Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

A Mark of Good Citizenship
an account in the
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
3½% INTEREST
333 MAIN ST., MALDEN

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
Don's Service Station
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
415 FRANKLIN ST.
PHONES 3400 1 2 3

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

CHIPMAN
Window Shade & Screen Co.
Washable Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Free L. B. Wallace, Mgr.
688 MAIN STREET TEL. 3067

NEEDHAM

Tel. NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

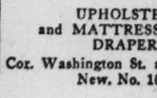
Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Installed and Serviced
Special: Prices on 'blue coal' and N. E. Coke Advance Oct. 2
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone NEE. 1618—0810

THE SPRUCES
396 Dedham Ave. on Route 135
Specials: McIntosh Apples; Garden Flowers (a Delightful Bouquet)
Corn — Tomatoes — Squash
and All Vegetables Picked Fresh

BROOK DALE FARM
INC.
Pure Fresh Milk
From our own Accredited Cows
Deliveries in Greater Boston
CALL NEEDHAM 2152

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Bonus Sale
with practically every purchase (except shoes, millinery, or markdowns). Your choice of 90 Gifts made in New Bedford.



Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone 1738 and 1739

NEWBURYPORT

Sportswear
We carry a new and complete line of Sweaters, Blouses and Skirts
Bell Hosiery Shop
23 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
SPECIAL!
Tire Sale
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorful PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NEWTON — West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
THE NEW
BARRON'S
Welcomes You Home and Invites You to See Their Newly Enlarged and Remodeled Store

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

Cliff's Band Box
Cleaning—Pressing
Tailoring—Dyeing
Telephone
NORWOOD 1668
WALPOLE 147-M
168 Walpole Street
Norwood, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

BROWER'S MARKET
The Accommodating Store
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
338 SOUTH ST. AT BAY STATE ROAD
Dial 7336—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3723

Smart Fall Fashions
for Particular People
England Brothers

Sinclair Service Station
GAS and OIL
Jansen's Filling Station
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Groceries—Ice Cream—Candy
324 W. Housatonic St. Dial 5959

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET
Quality Bread
and
Bakery Products

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Sherwin-Williams Paints
Imperial Wallpapers
Sunfast and Washable
JACK ROSE, Incorp.
78 WEST ST. DIAL 5667

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Foy's MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

The Smart New
ESSLEY SHIRTS
with the collar that outwears the rest of the shirt..... $1.65
REMICK'S

RUGS
Clearly reflect the beauty of your home. You will be pleased with our cleaning.
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRES. 5000

READING

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF READING
The commercial bank of this community

New Fall Coats, silk and wool dresses, jackets, skirts and sweaters with individual styling, quality and character.
Willhelmina Smart Shop INC.
Gage Hats, Lingerie and Hosiery

UPTON LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
FIREPLACE WOOD and KINDLINGS
Phone No. Reading 45-3

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029 10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL ESTATE
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
SELLING—RENTING
INSURANCE
All Kinds
Automobile—Fire—Accident
Residence—Liability—Life
NOTARY PUBLIC
BERNICE E. IRISH
6 Holland Street Davis Sq.
SOM. 7082

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

SHAWMUT
Hardware & Paint Co.
Plumbing and Heating Supplies
Wallpaper—Shellac—Varnish
Aluminum and Enamel Ware
Sherwin-Williams Paints
MAGOUN SQ. SOM. 2470

The Kiddie Shoppe
14 College Ave., Davis Square Som. 9055
Back to School
We are well stocked to meet your every need in the latest fall styles
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

STONEHAM

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street, Wakefield, Mass.

Pure Milk
Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone
Crystal 0610
for delivery
Dairy Products for Every Meal

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON

QUALITY FURNITURE
Made to Your Special Order, If You Wish
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott Street, Taunton, Mass
"YOUR STORE" Tel. 3421-3422

WALTHAM

Sears 53rd Anniversary Sale
The greatest sale of the year
now at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Painters — Decorators
Interior painting, exterior painting, murals, wall papering, floors resurfaced
CHESTER M. WILLIAMS
19 Rockridge Road, Waltham
Tel. Waltham 3430

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

Expert Lubrication
Carlos A. Howard
109 School St.
Please mention the Monitor
CITIES SERVICE
Tires Repaired Mid 0389

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ STAR MARKET CO.
Fancy Fresh Weber Duckling 17c lb
THURS.—FRI.—SAT.
3 BIG DOLLAR DAYS
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

Let us dress your hair
for Fall occasions . . . refresh it from summer and vacation effects
RUTH HODGKINS BEAUTY SALON
24 Grove St. (opp. Seilers'), Wel. 0160

WELLESLEY HILLS

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456
Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you

SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640
Weymouth, Mass.

WINTHROP

EVERYBODY'S CASH MARKET
4 Bartlett Road Ocean 1520

Mid Rib Corned Beef, Mildly Cured	19c lb.
Face Rump, Western Heavy Beef	33c lb.
Fresh Oysters	25c pt.
Fresh Guinea Haddock	10c lb.
Blue Hubbard Squash	5c lb.
Sweet Potatoes	3 lbs. 10c
Tokay Grapes	2 lbs. 17c
Gravenstein Apples	5 lbs. 25c
Pea or Yellow Eye Beans	25c qt.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281

Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

Botany Wool Baronette
New soft, sheer dress weight woolen in smart Fall colors. Fully sponged and shrunk; ready to needle.
56 inches wide—$1.95 yard
SLOCUM'S 470 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4a, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's snowmark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; O. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

SEAFORD, Sussex, "Hughenden"—8 minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine, separate tables; moderate terms.

FLATS TO LET

SEAFORD, Esplanade overlooking sea—To let unfurnished, first floor flat; lounge, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen; also maisonette; lounge, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen; all electric, newly decorated. Apply MRS. PARKHOUSE, "Colinton," Surrey Road.

HORSE TRAINING

MALDON, ESSEX — Young horses and children's ponies broken and trained; difficult horses re-trained, both partners I. of R. (cert.) fully qualified and experienced. MISS ORR, D'Arcy House, Tolleshunt, D'Arcy.

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY—Very comfortably furnished converted farmhouse in unspoilt country, 50 minutes Waterloo; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms (lavatory basins); central heating throughout, log fires, main water, electricity; large garage; available early October. Box W-1478, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX—One to two guests—not guest house; restful and charming surroundings; delicious home cooking; £2. 5. per week. "SOMERBY," Peartree Lane, Little Common, Sussex. Cooden 670.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, glorious views, peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT—Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort; terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST VACANT

EXPERIENCED nanny to take charge of baby, one month, country house, Surrey. Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-1472, BCM/CSM London.

ROOMS TO LET

EASTBOURNE—Lady offers accommodation, meals optional; nice home, maid kept. Box W-1350, BCM/CSM, London.

SURBITON, Surrey—Well situated, attractively furnished bed-sitting room for gentlewoman; use of kitchen; terms moderate. Box W-1479, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

MAIDENHEAD—Detached modern labour-saving house, 6 large rooms, garage; good residential district, high ground; £1250. Box W-1465, BCM/CSM, London.

WORCS.—Sale, freehold residence; 3 reception, 10 bedrooms; garage, good garden and orchard; suitable for guest house, etc.; easy access. Morris, Mount Pleasant, Bromsgrove.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary; authors' Mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

WINDOW CLEANING

C. DIPROSE
Youghal, Crofton Lane, Orpington, Kent
Telephone Orpington 918

England

BATH

MILSOMS
NORTHGATE, BATH
PIANOS
MUSIC
GRAMOPHONES and RADIO

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

A. F. WELLINGTON
"Well-in-Tone"
Furnishings
Personal Service
16, ENDWELL ROAD
Telephone 77 (Day or Night)

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS at the
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

SODAZONE
"At Your Service"
MILK BARS
44 Tallbrook Str. (City)
317 Broad Str. (City)
12 High Str. (City)
35 Hurst Str. (City)
111 High Str. Kings Heath

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1341

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 6000

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

ENGLAND

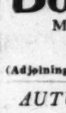
BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

THE OLD COTTAGE
A. A. (XIII Century) R. A. C.
RINGWOOD
on the edge of the New Forest
13 miles from Bournemouth
Hot Luncheons Daily. Delightful Teas. Antiques. Old English Glass.

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

BRIGHTON and HOVE



Feel safe and be safe, Use Pasteurised
MILK
as supplied by
BELGRAVIA DAIRY CO.
101, Western Road, Hove. Tel. Hove 2327-8
Branches throughout Brighton and District, also 93 Boundary Road, Hove: London Road, Withdean; 41 Ladies Mile, Patcham; Kemp Town and Shoreham.

Lecture Posters
THE EAGLE PRESS
Printers
Agendas, Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards, Swan and other Fountain Pens, Table Stationery, Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers.
170, Church Road, HOVE (Tel.) 4577

Builders and Decorators
BOSTEL BROS., Ltd.
West St. BRIGHTON Tel. 4084
Electrical and Sanitary Engineers
Labour Saving Appliances
AGA Heat-Storage Cookers, etc.

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
61, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

THE BonnetBox
MILLINERY, GOWNS, HOSIERY, etc.
180A Cheltenham Road
(Adjoining Colston School) Phone 45710

AUTUMN and WINTER
FURS and FUR COATS
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
LANNING & JUDD
20/22 STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
IRONMONGERS
Fruit Bottles, Cabin Trunks
Week-end Suit-cases, Vacuum Flasks
Electric Fires and Lamps
PHONE 25753

Marsh's
BACK TO SCHOOL OUTFITS
for
BOYS and GIRLS
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
PHONE 33664

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
"The Personal Service Store"
For all your AUTUMN FASHION REQUIREMENTS
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

BROMLEY

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

Safe Removals
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123 High St., Bromley Rav 2601-2

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 6
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

Williams BROS
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St., Camberley Telephone 1001

CHELTENHAM

VALE'S COOKED HAM
with
HEINZ TOMATO SAUCE
Nothing more delicious
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and DISTRICT

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating

ESHER

Emily FOR HATS
87 HIGH STREET
TEL. ESHER 357

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

Bashiers Godalming
Ladies' Complete Outfitters
Costumes, Coats, Gowns, Wool Wear, Lingerie and Corsetry
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
PHONE 68

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

WILSHINS
DRAPERS and MILLINERS
22-23 Queens Rd.
Tel. 222

KINGSTON and SURBITON

T. C. SMITH
(COALS) LIMITED
FUEL SPECIALISTS
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 0424
HIGH STREET, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

T. JOHNSON & SONS
Builders and Decorators
Repairs in all branches
Elmbridge 2334 102, Brighton Road Surbiton

LEICESTER

Millinery
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE • LEICESTER

HENRY RAIMENT & CO.
England's Best Sausage and Pork Pies
GRANBY ST.

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 246
COURTENAY ST., NEWTON ABBOT
(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

F. W. GARTH & CO. Ltd.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Perfumery and Beauty Preparations
Victoria Street, Paignton Tel. 5474

J. PERRETT & SON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
Torbay Road, Paignton Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

PAIGNTON (Continued)

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

PINNER

Bring Us Your Garden Requirements
A. P. WHITE
PINNER NURSERY
CHURCH LANE, PINNER
Phone: Pinner 40

Telephone: Pinner 106
EDWARDSON LIMITED
BUILDERS, DECORATORS and SANITARY ENGINEERS
Paines Lane, Pinner

PLYMOUTH

COME TO Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and DISTRICT

E. LANNINGTON
House and Yacht Furnisher
Furnishing Fabrics
Carpets and Bedding
109 Commercial Rd. Parkstone Tel. 31

THE VOGUE
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, etc.
132, High Street, POOLE
Also Westham Road, Weymouth

GWLADYS WILLIAMS
High Class Milliner
33 Church Road
Parkstone
Tel. 1034

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 316, Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
Tel. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

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Our Speciality, Court Hairdressers
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Daily Features Page

Thirsty!

Monitor Camera Club from A. Rooksby, Derby, Eng.
Willie gets his drink despite the fact that the pump handle is difficult to operate

Daily Anecdote

No Divine Ally

William Rufus, King of England in the twelfth century, once stood on the cliffs of Wales and looked across the waters toward Ireland. After some time, he said: "For the conquest of that land I will gather together all the ships of my kingdom and make of them a bridge to cross over."

The story was carried to the King of Leinster, who thoughtfully said: "After so great a threat as that, did the king add, 'If the Lord will'?"

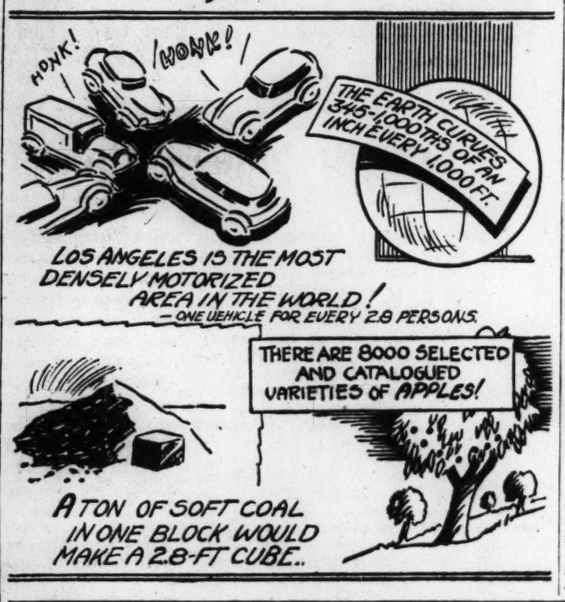
Told that Rufus used no such phrase, he said: "Since he trusts to do this by human power, not divine, I need not greatly dread his coming."

A Verse for Today . . .

Fear the LORD, *and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things he hath done for you.*
—I SAM. 12:24

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.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Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

FLAMINGO
The flamingo builds a strange nest out of marl (clay). New nests are a foot high, older ones much higher. Flamingos are called "fire birds" because of their flame-colored plumage. The young, however, are white.

In Lighter Vein

Poetic Foresight

"Kipling's Recessional' is a great poem."

"Wonderful; but how did he know the recession was coming?"—Wall Street Journal.

Enough

Betty: "I can't think what you see in Peter. He does not go in for sport or games, and he does not like dancing. What is he interested in?"

Pam: "Me."—Muskete.

Almost as Bad

"I sometimes wonder, Mr. Highbrow, if there is anything vainer than you authors about the things you write."

"There is, madam—our efforts to sell them."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Not to Be Pampered

He eventually found the letter in an inside pocket of a morning coat that had been hanging in the wardrobe for moths.—Newspaper Serial.

We don't agree with pampering the little nuisances; if they don't like our old dinner jacket, they can lump it.—Humorist.

Must Be

"Riches," said the teacher, as he was reading to his class, "take unto themselves wings and fly away. What kind of riches does the writer mean?"

Blank looks met his gaze.

"Surely someone can answer a question like that. You, Brown, what kind of riches did the writer mean?"

Brown hesitated for a moment, and then plunged. "Ostriches, sir."—Chicago News.

Mackerel Sky

Monitor Camera Club from Mary Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mattie Mae Goes to College

Birmingham, Ala.

Mattie Mae lived in the mountains of Alabama. Money was scarce at her house, but she wanted an education. Every morning she walked four miles to the highway barefoot, carrying her only pair of shoes. Then she sat down and put them on and waited for the bus, which brought her to Birmingham, where she attended high school.

Some friends thought it foolish of her to dream of college, but she did dream of it; and what is more, she worked for it. There was apparently no possible way of attaining this desire, but the mountain girl did not give up hope. Then when she was a senior in high school a newspaper there offered a scholarship granting not only tuition, but room and board for four years, to the student qualifying in competitive examination. In spite of the fact that she arose early in the morning to help her mother and father around the place, and worked at night after getting home, she found ample time to study.

Summer came. Mattie Mae graduated and went away to work in a mission school in her native state. That, too, was hard work, and there was no financial remuneration; but Mattie Mae wanted to learn, and to serve others who were less fortunate than herself.

There the news came that she had won the scholarship! So many things were still needed by way of equipment that many girls would have thought they could not go to college. Mattie Mae had no trunk—and, indeed, nothing to put in a trunk if she had one. But news of her had spread, and businessmen enthusiastically shared in furnishing the necessary supplies. One store fitted her with clothing, another with baggage; a stationery store equipped her with paper, pencils, and various other needed items of a student's life. And so at last Mattie Mae, her heart beating with happiness and gratitude, set out to realize her cherished desire.

Brevities

Humorist: "What is the most outstanding film you ever saw?" wonders a critic. Well, according to our local cinema, we haven't, yet. Not until next week.

Los Angeles Times: With streamliners rushing through country depots at 108 m. p. h., what's the platform loafer doing who once read the diner menu over your shoulder?

Washington Post: Maybe this will be of some small comfort to you: A geologist learns that the earth is cooling off at the rate of one degree centigrade in 8,000,000 years.

Brubaker in New Yorker: The change in the date of Thanksgiving was suggested to the President by the retailers. They wanted us to have one more week in which to begin to consider thinking about doing our Christmas shopping early.

Daily Quotation

WHERE the mind inclines the feet lead.
—ARABIAN PROVERB.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Namely, Sugar!*

By LE PELLEY

WHEW
LEMONS... LEMONS... LEMONS...
LET'S NOT SQUEEZE ANY MORE TILL WE SEE HOW MUCH WE CAN SELL !!
THERE ... WE HAVE EVERYTHING IN IT, HAVEN'T WE?
LEMONS AND WATER — WHAT MORE DO YOU NEED?
I KNOW....
SUGAR !
WE SPENT ALL OUR MONEY ON LEMONS —
WELL — WE'LL JUST ADVERTISE IT AS BEING ABSOLUTELY PURE AND FREE OF FOREIGN INGREDIENTS !!
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There Is No Accounting for Some People's Taste*

I followed Sarah when she went shopping today—
I was hoping she would stop at the Butcher's new shop—
But it just happened to be a day when the Simpsons wanted fish for dinner!
Sponge should have been along!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Another Mystery Solved*

By THE HAGERS

AHEAD I SAW, WITH KEEN DELIGHT, THE RIVER DANCED WITH SUNBEAMS BRIGHT.
NO INKY BLACKNESS, ROCKY WALLS, THE ROAR AND CRASH OF WATERFALLS.
GREEN GRASS AND TREES—A SCENE OF PEACE. HOW GLAD I WAS FOR MY RELEASE!
IT MIGHT GO DOWN IN HISTORY— I'D SOLVED LOST RIVER'S MYSTERY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"... For Reason and Justice"

The name and tongue of William E. Borah command always a respectful hearing by an American audience. As the eloquent spokesman of isolationism, he brought the European war to American firesides in his radio address of Thursday night. He said as the burden of his argument that the United States would be intervening if it changed the Neutrality Act of 1937 to permit the supplying of arms to belligerents.

Mr. Borah omitted to say, however, that genuine, complete non-intervention would mean cutting off not merely munitions trade but all trade with belligerents, since imports of raw materials may be as vital as munitions to nations at war. And since this trade in raw materials may build up a far greater stake than arms it must be a greater intervention tending, from his standpoint, to draw America into war.

Three-fourths of American war trade is not touched by the present embargo on munitions and implements of war. This trade includes copper, steel, oil, wheat and other commodities from which the sinews of war are made. They are as much a part of modern warfare as are guns and bullets. If trade is intervention, America is already intervening. Moreover, it is intervening with the very products of that great West which the Senator so ably helps to represent—namely, copper, oil, and wheat. Mr. Borah must know that no degree of aloofness, least of all in Montana, Oklahoma or North Dakota, would stand for thoroughgoing isolationism—with embargoes on these materials.

The fact is that America intervened in this war before the war ever began. It intervened by the adoption of the very mandatory arms embargo which Senator Borah and Senator Nye now demand to perpetuate. That act was a departure from the traditional neutrality of international law in which the markets of a neutral nation are equally accessible, so far as the neutral is concerned, to the purchasers of all nations.

This so-called Neutrality Act with its mandatory arms embargo set up a kind of half-baked "neutrality" which is neither fish nor fowl. It is neither isolationism nor Washingtonian neutrality. Mr. Borah protests against a policy that would "direct arms and munitions to one side and withhold them from the other." The present arms embargo manifestly withholds from Great Britain the benefits of her hard-earned mastery of the seas and so places a weight as definitely in the balances of war as repeal would do. It is substantial intervention on the side of Germany, and has already encouraged military aggression which makes the world an uncomfortable place to live in even for a supposedly isolated America.

Mr. Borah pleaded in one of his most impressive passages that, "if we are not going to surrender to a world governed by force, then we must establish somewhere a great power which speaks for and represents in act and deed the things which make for reason and justice." In all earnestness let it be asked: Does it help prevent "surrender to a world governed by force" for America smugly to pass by on the other side while defenders of international law and order are being made the victims of force? And under these circumstances does the United States, if it persists in a partial neutrality policy to the clear advantage of the aggressor, "speak for and represent ... the things which make for reason and justice"?

The Sugar Squeeze

The great American sugar rush of 1939 is over. Its inevitable end was hastened by the prompt and drastic action of President Roosevelt and the Department of Agriculture in lifting at one sudden stroke the whole system of quotas and of production and import restrictions established under the Jones-Costigan Act of 1937. This illustrates one of the first of the defenses that are open to the Administration against undue price increases, particularly in foodstuffs—namely, the removal of limitations which the agricultural program has placed on various kinds of production.

In the sugar hysteria, consumers who forgot or never knew of the vast sugar surplus helped unwittingly to tighten the pincers on their own fingers. Nevertheless, there are indications that some sellers took advantage of the scare and heightened it by signs limiting purchases or by fantastic purported explanations of the price rise.

Thurman Arnold, head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, says, "The present sudden rise in the prices of necessities in the face of huge surpluses is an advance symptom which tells what may happen if we are not prepared." He is also distinctly right when he adds that the response represented in a flood of telegrams of protest to Washington is proof that American public sentiment is not disposed to submit to profiteering in this war period but is resolved that effective measures shall be taken to assure fair prices.

Imitation Brutality

After having assured protesting humane societies that no form whatever of bull fighting would be allowed at the World's Fair in New York, the authorities of the Fair have permitted Sidney Franklin, the "American matador," to put on an exhibition of so-called "humane" bull fighting.

There are no casualties. The animal is enraged and bewildered by the waving of red cloaks, and his resultant angry charges give the gentlemen of the arena an opportunity to exhibit their agility to a supposedly admiring crowd. No one knows how the bull feels about it; he hasn't been consulted. But it would be safe to say that he is not exactly happy.

Humane Society officials and others may have grounds for believing this to be an opening wedge, designed to popularize "regular" bull fighting, which is against the law in the United States. Anything suggesting brutality should have no place in the symbolic "World of Tomorrow."

And why—at all events—should an animal be frightened or angered merely for the purposes of a public spectacle?

Thumbs Down on Debt

As spending programs go these days, the proposals defeated at the polls in Maine this week embodied small sums, indeed; but the vote, nonetheless, stands as an important defeat for that Federal policy which encourages local spending by agreeing to match dollar for dollar.

A Republican Legislature proposed raising the State's debt limit in order that $8,000,000 of new highways might be built. The program was pictured attractively as an "investment" in additional State assets, with the need for better roads for tourists mentioned prominently. It was promised that there would be no added taxes, and that the Federal aid so generously offered would many times offset modest interest charges.

But Yankees have not gained a name for thrift by plunging into debt. Maine voters apparently realized—as some other communities have yet to do—that, ultimately, both the State's dollar and the Federal Government's dollar must come out of the same pocket.

Revolt in the "Lab"

It frequently happens when one is searching for the solution to a single problem that half a dozen others turn up for solution first. This is especially true in chemistry as members of the American Chemical Society, now meeting in Boston, have affirmed. Two papers in particular, one by Dr. Calingaert of Detroit and the other by du Pont researchers, told of unusual discoveries still too new to disclose their full meaning.

In du Pont laboratories Dr. N. D. Scott and J. F. Walker were working with naphthalene, a coal tar chemical known to the public in the form of moth balls, when in the course of experiment a whole series of new hydrocarbon products, including a viscous high-boiling oil and a brittle glasslike resin were born. Like the discovery of electrical phenomena, it is too early to talk about commercial value for such finds before conclusive tests have been carried out.

At first glance one might think Dr. Calingaert's observation of reactions taking place when tetraethyl lead and diethyldimethyl lead are mixed, to be of value only to the gasoline industry, founded on just such discoveries. But it goes much farther since it seems allied with many processes known by observation to take place in nature, but for which no satisfactory explanation has ever been advanced. In fact, it rather looks as though fundamental chemical theory is due for a shakeup.

When like compounds begin to react—or like to "fight" with like, instead of only like with unlike, as heretofore expected—it is time for revision of conceptions regarding the very nature of the molecules in question.

Light on a Dark Horizon

While little hope of immediately saving their country from the onslaught of the invader remains to the gallant Poles, two grains of comfort may be gleaned from the present desperate situation on the eastern front and from related developments:

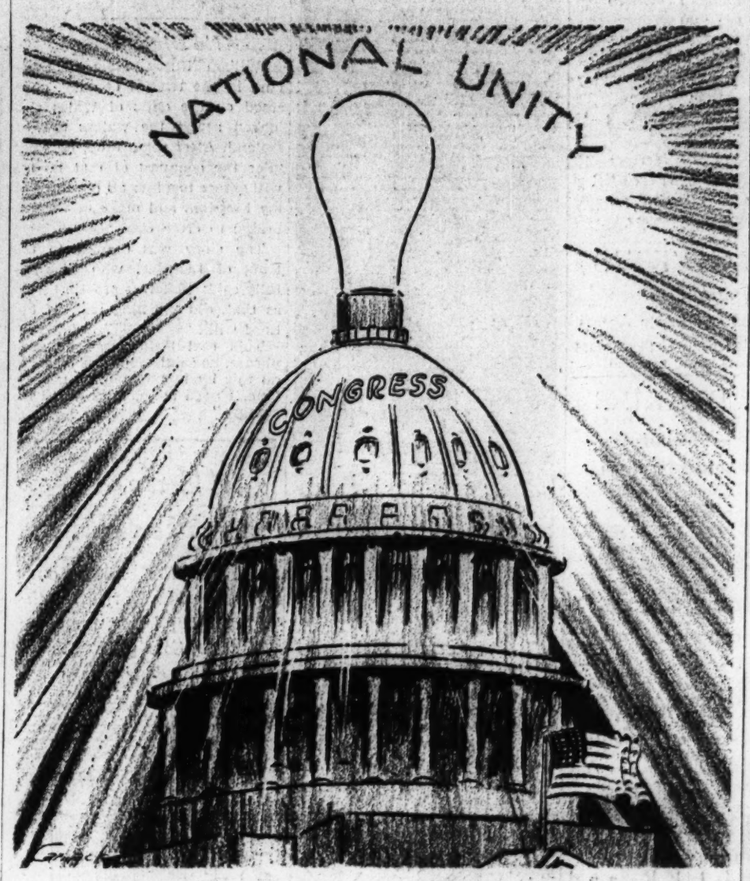
1. Even with Western and Central Poland, including Warsaw and Lublin, captured and the Polish Ukraine, in the Southeast, overrun by the Germans, considerable remnants of the Polish army could retire to the region of the Pripet marshes, east of Brest-Litovsk, and possibly into the Northeast, with Vilna as a base, and from there carry on an almost indefinite guerrilla warfare, engaging a large enemy force. Polish soldiers have been trained to fight in the Pripet swamps.

2. Hints in the German and Russian press that independent republics may be carved out of the Polish Ukraine and the White Russian sections on Poland's eastern border, forming buffer States between Soviet Russia and Greater Germany's newly conquered territory, indicate the continuance of a strong distrust between the two totalitarian Powers, despite the Reich-Soviet non-aggression and trade pacts. The immediate conclusion is that an offensive alliance and Russian military aid for Germany is not in the realm of present calculations.

To all intents and purposes, the contemplated—and, from an Allied viewpoint, temporary—cutting up of Poland is a repetition of the partitions of the eighteenth century. Disheartening as the situation may appear, however, there remains a relief to the Western Powers as long as the grim legions drawn up on the eastern side of the Polish-Soviet border refrain from active co-operation with the forces of Hitlerism.

There is still no indication from the White House of an appointment to fill the vacant post of Secretary of the Navy. Charles Edison has been Acting Secretary for two months, and a group of State executives are pushing Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri for the position. Can it be that President Roosevelt, with his liking for the sea and his World War service as Assistant Secretary, enjoys holding in effect the Navy portfolio himself?

Good Insurance Against a Blackout



Baltimore Ritual

That the woman was washing her front steps was not surprising. In Baltimore washing the front steps is as much a part of the daily routine as eating and sleeping.

You might, driving about the city, overlook a dozen or so of its monuments or internationally known buildings, but nothing but dead-black night or tight-closed eyes could keep you from seeing countless white steps in process of painstaking renovation.

For the most part, Baltimore houses, rich or poor, come in solid blocks. Four-story mansion or two-story hut, each has its prefix of white steps—granite, sandstone, marble, or just paint. It isn't the material that counts; it's the scrubbing. Than which nothing has been raised to a finer art.

In bigger-bank-book sections the traditional ceremony is carried out by Negro servants; in lowlier sections members of the family, white or black, six years or sixty, perform the rites.

Nor is it unusual, among the lesser privileged, to swathe the freshly done steps in clean rag rugs against the evening hours when the family "rests itself" there. For front steps in Baltimore are not just front steps, necessary helps to the front door; front steps, in Baltimore, are a variety of out-of-doors sitting room, and, in summer, whole blocks of households, white or black, loll, sit, or recline upon what looks like long rows of seats at a particularly engaging play.

So, I wasn't at all surprised, that ninety-in-the-shade afternoon to come upon the toil-stained woman with whom I stopped to pass the time of day while my friend attended to business across the street, working diligently at, apparently, removing the few patches of white paint still clinging to her humble steps.

Fundamentally, in the whole depth and breadth of the city, the machinery of these step-washings varies little. A bucket of water, rag or brush, and soap, powder or cake. In rare instances an old broom displaces the rag or brush, but not often. Tradition does not take easily to innovation.

"Must keep you busy," I commented, "keeping your steps clean with so much smoke and soot pouring this way from the freights yards yonder."

"It sure does," thin lips forming a hard line, gnarled hands worrying, "most days I has to wash them three or four times."

I took stock of her step-cleaning equipment.

Old bucket full of heavy water, big tattered gray-as-earth rag alternately swished in the water, swashed over the paint-shy steps, rinsed, and wrung loosely. But—each time the gray rag was thoroughly massaged with a practically brand new cake of nationally advertised, glamour-girl-complexion-guaranteed perfumed toilet soap!

L. B. J.

—"If Democracy Is a Success"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The democracies are not engaged in a struggle for existence with the dictatorships. There is slight menace to democracy today if democracy is a success. It has long been proven that a democracy which is controlled by an alert, clear thinking citizenry is efficient in the administration of public affairs. This is not due to the influence of one man or a few great statesmen but is the achievement of all the people. How then, can democracy, as a form of government be jeopardized by the acts of one or two men?

The subtle influences which menace democracy today are the failings of the citizens as individuals. We speak of the effectiveness of united action, but action cannot result when the morale of a people is broken. This is why the dictatorships are so quick to act. The people have a high morale, an inspiring faith in their ability to succeed under the leadership of a forceful leader. If democracy fails it will be the broken morale of the people which will herald its collapse.

One of the reasons democracy has triumphed in America for over 150 years is that the American people have had a deep-seated confidence in democracy. This confidence has never been tested severely until today. The forces which have been assembled to fight democracy have never been as great or powerful as they are now and they are directed primarily at the confidence which Americans feel in their form of government. On every side one meets with propaganda which is directed toward tearing down our democratic forms.

This propaganda is placed before the American people in all manner of subtle and insidious ways. It is evidenced on the radio, through the press, motion pictures and augmented by word of mouth. Through it a surreptitious attempt is made either maliciously or ignorantly to change the confidence of the people in democracy to a state of apathy or indecision. The weaknesses of popular leaders are magnified, the delay in acting, so characteristic of democracies, is exaggerated and made to appear inherent, and above all the faith in the ability of the ordinary person to decide what course is best to follow is condemned and ridiculed even as this ability is denied.

There is no reason why the dictatorships should cause the downfall of democracy. Democracy can become weak only as the people in the democracy are weak. The failings of the individual, the apathy he manifests in regard to public questions is the only enemy which can jeopardize democracy.

This apathy and these attempts to break down the public morale are being resisted by the schools, the enlightened press and the few radio programs devoted to an impartial consideration of public questions. These agencies are strong and will prevail as people begin to recognize the problem confronting them as citizens in a democracy. But this recognition must come soon. There must be more interest in government if it is to be preserved as a democracy.

WILLIAM F. HARCOMBE

Eugene, Ore.

"Restoring Lost Forests"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent article in your column "The Wide Horizon" entitled "Restoring Lost Forests," has just come to my attention and I hasten to express my thanks and appreciation for your sympathetic treatment and understanding of one of the problems that has given our operators great concern.

The utilization of worked acreage, which in reality is a residue or by-product of strip mining, is now receiving most serious consideration by members of this Association, who, in the aggregate, produce more than 95 per cent of the strip coal mined in Illinois. As of this time more than 1,500 acres have been reforested with 1,500,000 trees of species recommended by the Illinois Department of Conservation, which has also selected sites for planting and supplied technical supervision of the work. Our operators have agreed to plant annually an acreage of trees equivalent to their total turnover. This means that 1,000 to 1,200 acres will be forested each year and that eventually 75,000 acres of land, more than 90 per cent of which should never have been denuded of timber will be returned to a use for which it was originally best adapted.

We are now preparing a booklet giving complete facts about our industry for widespread distribution throughout Illinois, which we hope will fully inform the public regarding the technique of strip mining and the policies of our operators.

JAMES W. BRISTOW, Secretary
Illinois Coal Strippers Association
Chicago, Ill.

Bullfighting at World's Fair

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The president of the Animal Rescue League, Philadelphia, Pa., has asked all right-thinking people to join in protesting Sidney Franklin's attempts to introduce bullfighting into the World's Fair. This is America and we do not want any cruel, national so-called sport of any country introduced here. In view of the conflict now going on in Europe, namely, "man's inhumanity to man," it behooves us not to allow this exhibition of added suffering inflicted upon helpless animals to exploit them for our "amusement."

CAROLINE LEE CATHRALL

Philadelphia, Pa.

Two Views of the Moscow Pact

(From the New Republic)

... He (Stalin) may have had plausible reasons for breaking off the negotiations with Great Britain and France ... But to proceed at the same instant to make with Hitler a pact of neutrality, on the eve of his expected attack on Poland, was a violation of public morality for which nothing in the record of the Soviet Union had prepared us ...

From the standpoint of the Western Powers the military consequences are at a first glance exceedingly serious. Germany gains access to vast sources of foods and raw materials. It is no accident that a treaty for the resumption of barter trading between Germany and Russia preceded the pact of friendly neutrality. The oil, grain, and minerals of Russia are now at the disposal of a belligerent Germany. By a stroke of the pen the terrors of a British naval blockade have been greatly diminished. ... The Volga and Baltic Sea routes would be open from the start, as would shorter landroads, if and when Poland was overrun. Moreover, the defection of Russia from the Peace Front made it more than ever probable that Rumania must maintain her cautious neutrality. In that event two oilfields and two wheatfields would be open to the Germans; these no blockading fleet could close ...

There remained until the other day another possibility. The eastern front is relatively open, undefended either by nature or by any imposing works of art. If the Red Army is in fact as imposing as it is on paper, might not its motorized divisions and its colossal air force, acting in combination with the numerous ill-equipped Poles, invade the Reich and give the signal for a German Revolution? If that possibility ever existed, Stalin has wiped it out. It will be seen, then, that his action, on the eve of the struggle that lies before Europe, transformed the military outlook to the disadvantage of the Western Powers. Why has he done this service to the arch-enemy of yesterday? ...

... I feel it hard to believe that the Russian dictator retains his old revolutionary outlook. The immediate attraction of his move to Stalin was, rather, that it gave him a free hand in the Far East, and shattered the anti-Comintern pact. H. N. BRAILSFORD.

I find the Russo-German non-aggression pact totally indefensible. ...

The diplomatic correspondent of the London Times declares that the Italian Ambassador in Berlin, employed as Germany's intermediary, approached the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin in June, 1939. Another version has it that first contacts were established in May by the Czech General Sirovy, acting on behalf of the conquering Nazis. The question posed was: Will Russia promise aloofness in case of a German conflict in the West? Out of that question grew the non-aggression pact.

In weighing the Nazi proposal, Stalin had to ask himself: ... Will it produce a Munich over Poland? Will it hasten a war? ...

Another Munich? ... Stalin might have thought that France and England, terror-stricken after the defection of Russia, would yield on Poland despite their earlier resolution. Ergo, Moscow was ready to sacrifice Poland or divide Poland with Germany. Moscow, in other words, desired another Munich, this time at the expense of Poland and as the price of peace.

Or, the Bolsheviks, expecting no Munich of any kind, and knowing that their agreement with the Nazis would accelerate a mortal combat between the Italo-Germans and the Anglo-French, signed it for that very reason. ... LOUIS FISCHER

The Wide Horizon

Education's Big Job

By Haydn S. Pearson

Ebullient educators and enthusiastic laymen delight in pointing out the bigness of the democratic educational system of the United States. It is undeniably true that nothing similar to it has been developed by any nation, past or contemporary. There are about 26,000,000 pupils in the public school system; approximately 33,000,000 persons are enrolled in all types of schools. There are nearly 1,000,000 teachers, 260,950 school buildings; the school plant of the nation is valued at about $10,000,000,000 and it costs around $2,000,000,000 a year to run it.

It is impressive, and important, to realize that around 500,000 pupils were in secondary schools in 1900; today nearly 7,000,000 youths are enrolled in our public high schools. For the nation as a whole, 70 per cent of secondary-age pupils are in school; in many communities the figure approaches 90 per cent. The dream of far-thinking men and women—"an education for all the children of all the people"—is coming true, due to our democratic philosophy of education. Our school system is free, compulsory, nonsectarian, publicly controlled and publicly supported.

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But the "big" business of education has nothing to do with statistics, impressive as they are. Men may be born free and equal—but not in educational opportunities in the United States. For if a child is born in New York, the State spends $141.43 a year for his schooling; in Arkansas the State spends $28.88.

Even these figures of dollars and cents do not exactly portray the true sense. In terms of ultimate values the big business of education is to prepare youths adequately for happy and useful lives. It may well be that many inspiring and conscientious teachers in the States which spend little in the material sense, are more truly engaged in the big business of education than in States where money is more abundant.

Recently I questioned several adults who completed their formal schooling a few years ago. Most of them have become reasonably established in business and professional life. The questions asked followed the general theme of what were the most important things you gained from your years in school.

There was a remarkable unanimity in the answers, irrespective of the vocational fields in which the persons were engaged. The intangibles were the vital points, in spite of the fact that practically all of them said they wished the schools would teach more geography, typewriting and shorthand to all pupils, and wider courses in reading.

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But the significant fact from an educational point of view is that these adults recalled one or more teachers who gave their pupils life values in such fields as tolerance of others, learning how to concentrate, pride in doing a job to the best of one's ability, overcoming a lack of self-confidence, arousing a sense of curiosity, a sense of responsibility toward society, and a set of standards.

There are probably more than 200 subjects taught in the secondary schools of the United States. Some should be eliminated; some need revision. I believe some new ones should be added in such fields as propaganda analysis, practical politics, consumer education, personal finance, and home making for boys as well as girls.

However, the "big" business of education for all teachers and parents is to inculcate youth with those intangible but essential qualities which mean the highest and truest development of the individual's character. America is founded on the belief in and respect for the integrity of the individual. That is the basis of democracy, and must be the guiding beacon in our national educational school system. This is a factual and scientific era, but neither facts nor natural science can ever displace the intangible values which are fundamentally the "big" business of education.